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OAS CONVENES ON FALKLANDS, OTHER ISSUES

Ministers Discuss Agenda

PA092333 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2122 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Antigua, Guatemala, 9 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- After a 1-hour delay, the foreign ministers of the OAS member-countries began a meeting today behind closed doors to approve the agenda of the OAS General Assembly.

The meeting began at 1100 this morning, 1700 GMT, and was still in progress 4 hours later.

The meeting is being held in complete secrecy at the Antigua Hotel in this colonial town located 45 km from Guatemala City.

Before the meeting began, Guatemalan Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez Amezquita and OAS Secretary General Joao Clemente Baena said that no official communique would be issued.

Before the meeting, the foreign ministers were declared distinguished visitors by Antigua's Mayor Emigdio Cifuentes during a protocol ceremony in the Palacio de los Capitanes.

Among the 30 points on the agenda of the OAS General Assembly, which will open tomorrow in Guatemala City, is the Malvinas Island conflict, which developed last week when Great Britain declared a 200-mile exclusion zone around the archipelago. Other points on the agenda include the measures to find a solution to the stalemate in the Central American negotiations sponsored by the Contadora Group, and drug trafficking.

Argentina has also submitted a request for a meeting of the OAS Permanent Council to discuss the British-Argentine conflict over the Malvinas Islands.

Baena Soares Previews Meeting

FL081732 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0330 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Nov, (NOTIMEX) -- Today OAS Secretary General Joao Baena Soares acknowledged that the Latin American foreign debt has political and social characteristics, thus creditors and debtors should work together in dealing with it. During a press conference, the official asserted that the situation in Latin America is contradictory. On one hand, there is more democracy and on the other, the economic situation, worsened by the foreign debt, is such that it does not allow the development of those nations. He said a deep and open dialogue should be maintained so that creditors and debtors can make joint efforts in coordinating and uniting forces fo find a solution.

Referring to Central America, Baena Soares said peace in the area solely depends on the decisions of the countries involved. Nevertheless, he noted that this does not mean that the Contadora and Support Groups' efforts are not important.

The OAS secretary general acknowledged that the organization's financial situation is uncertain, inasmuch as it financially depends on five countries that make the largest contributions. They are the United States, Argentina, Brazil, [words indistinct]. However, he is in favor of member countries making more equitable financial contributions since the United States is the main contributor. He said that the OAS has had a frozen budget since 1982 and this makes the General Secretariat's tasks difficult.

This morning Baena Soares met with Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid. Baena Soares said the Mexican head of state expressed his support for the organization.

Regarding Cuba, he indicated that neither the assembly meeting nor the Permanent Council's agenda includes the topic of Cuba rejoining the OAS. He said that in order for this to happen member countries need to take the initiative to include the matter in the discussions.

When he was questioned about the differences being experienced between the UK and Argentina on the Malvinas Islands sovereignty, he noted that the matter will be discussed on Tuesday [11 November] during the Guatemala OAS General Assembly meeting at the request of the Argentine foreign minister.

Baena Soares, who appeared to give evasive answers at all times, assured that the OAS is neither dead nor dying and it is the task of member countries to strengthen it.

FRG Observer on Falklands

PA090432 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2141 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 8 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The conflict between Argentina and Great Britain over the Malvinas is a "very painful issue" for the FRG, a West German diplomat who is attending the OAS General Assembly as an observer, said today.

Konrad Von Schubert [name as received], director of Latin American affairs for the FRG Foreign Ministry for Latin American Affairs, said that the British-Argentine dispute "is a very painful issue because we are friends of both countries."

Von Schubert arrived in Guatemala today after touring Central America to learn about the human rights situation, "which is obviously progressing in El Salvador, albeit not in Nicaragua, where there are problems caused by the closure of LA PRENSA," the diplomat said.

The OAS General Assembly will open sessions here on Monday with an agenda that stresses the Malvinas dispute and the peace-keeping efforts of the Contadora Group in Central America.

Regarding Argentina's claim to the Malvinas, the German diplomat said that "that is a matter that must be discussed and decided by Argentina and Great Britain." "That is not something in which we must decide historical points," he stated.

In the case of Central America, specifically the U.S. military aid to the anti-Sandinists, he said that "we are opposed to outside interference, be it in Nicaragua or in El Salvador."

Quinonez on Contadora Dialogue

PA111400 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 10 Nov 86

[Text] Guatemalan Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez Amezquita said yesterday that Guatemala will consider holding an informal dialogue among the Central American and Contadora Group's foreign ministers.

Quinonez Amezquita, host foreign minister of the OAS meeting, told journalists that "considering that all of the regional and Contadora Group's foreign ministers have arrived to participate in the inter-American meeting, the possibility of resuming the dialogue has not been ruled out."

He said his recent tour to hold consultations with the other Central American countries did not fail "because the international community has considered it positive. Our intention is to help in our people's quest for peace, and that must be viewed as a positive attempt."

Minister Quinonez abstained from commenting on the topics Guatemala will present at the OAS Assembly. However, he reiterated Guatemala will express its support for Argentina in its claim over the Malvinas Islands, and will also bring up topics related to international drug trafficking.

Quinonez said that all the ministers expected for the OAS assembly had arrived.

He said that his government will continue supporting the Contadora Group and will make all possible efforts to arrive at a peaceful agreement.

Madrigal on C.A. Parliament

PA112028 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 10 Nov 86 p 8

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Dr Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto said yesterday that what hurts him most is that Nicaragua's attitude is preventing the establishment of a Central American parliament.

The foreign minister was interviewed by PRENSA LIBRE in Antigua about his country's position regarding dialogue possibilities within the Contadora framework.

He pointed out that the greatest obstacle against dialcgue is Nicaragua's position. That country filed a suit at the ICJ in The Hague against Costa Rica and Honduras for being aggressors.

Of course, Madrigal Nieto added, my government must face that suit with great determination. However, it should remain clear that the Nicaraguan position is making dialogue between the governments of the isthmus impossible.

What hurts me most, he added, is that Nicaragua's attitude is not only hindering the dialogue advocated by Contadora, but also closing the door to the establishment of a Central American parliament, for which President Cerezo has worked so hard and Costa Rica has so enthusiastically supported.

We stressed the support for the parliament at the United Nations, but the intransigent and aggressive attitude of Nicaragua is hindering the establishment of the parliament, "which is very important to the Central Americans."

Minister Madrigal Nieto said that for the time being, it will be impossible to establish such a parliament.

He said that Guatemalan Foreign Minister Quinonez Amezquita, who shares his same concern, recently toured Central America to seek a consensus, but I doubt that there is any possibility to establish that forum now.

Asked whether Costa Rica would participate in any meeting convoked in Guatemala to resume a dialogue with Contadora, Madrigal Nieto said that "my country would not participate, because we do not wish to hold a dialogue with an aggressive country such as Nicaragua."

Caputo Notes Support

PY102233 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1923 GMT 10 Nov 86

[By NA special envoy]

[Text] Guatemala, 10 Nov (NA) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo thanked Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo, and OAS Secretary General Joao Baena Soares for the statements that they made here today. The statements warned that the British unilateral decision to extend the exclusive economic zone around the Malvinas Islands has increased tension in the South Atlantic.

Cerezo and Baena Soares made these statements within the framework of negotations that are being conducted within the OAS to criticize, with the support of the United States, the British decision adopted on 29 October, and which London intends to implement as of 1 February 1987.

Caputo spoke to Argentine reporters who are accompanying him, at the end of the opening session of the 16th OAS annual meeting, which is taking place in this Central American country. The opening session took place at the luxurious downtown National Theater.

The Argentine foreign minister added that both Cerezo and Baeno Soares made a "call to work for peace" in the hemisphere, and particularly in the South Atlantic and in Central America.

Caputo thanked Cerezo and Baena Soares for their statements and lamented the fact that London "has disregarded the UN resolution we have respected. That resolution calls for resuming dialogue, and maintaining the status quo," among other points, and it received the support of 107 countries.

"Great Britain not only does not want a peaceful solution to this conflict, but in addition to having illegally occupied the Malvinas Islands for 150 years, now seeks to extend its domain to an area we have been patrolling in compliance with the rights granted by our sovereignty," he added.

Caputo thus referred to Cerezo's impromptu speech during which he asserted that the "unilateral British decision has increased tension in the South Atlantic."

President Cerezo, a Christian Democrat, also noted that Argentina has reiterated its "express desire to find a solution to that conflict through peaceful means."

Baena Soares, who because he is a Brazilian citizen needed the Brazilian Foreign Ministry's approval to make this statement, said that the "paradox lies in the fact that the Southern Hemisphere has probably never needed this forum as much as it does now that democracy, as a form of social and political coexistence, struggles to become stronger in the midst of an economic-financial crisis of an exceptional scope and seeks peace."Baena Soares added: "Therefore, I cannot help mentioning the fact that a British unilateral act has caused a sudden worsening of tensions in the South Atlantic, an area regarded as a peace zone through a resolution recently adopted by the United Nations."

"As a consequence, it is only natural that Argentina, in its capacity as a member of our organization, should call upon this forum to discuss this new situation which is the consequence of a problem that still has not been solved despite Argentina's express desire to do so through peaceful means."

These two stances are particularly important at this moment in which arduous negotiations are being carried out here over a Uruguayan draft resolution which states that the British decision places the safety of the hemisphere at stake. This resolution would allow the United States to support the initiative without condemning its European ally.

After the deliberations were officially opened the meetings of the plenary and working committee started.

Tonight Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo is scheduled to meet with his U.S. counterpart George Shultz. This meeting is considered crucial to defining the U.S. stance regarding this new development in the conflict over the Malvinas.

Tomorrow at 1830 (Argentine time) [2130 GMT] Caputo is scheduled to address an extraordinary session of the OAS Permanent Council that was summoned by Argentina to discuss the crisis over the Malvinas.

Meanwhile, Under Secretary for Latin American Affairs Raul Alconada Sempe held several informal meetings with representatives of the other 30 delegations attending the meeting seeking support for the Argentine stance.

In this regard, reliable sources told NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS that several Anglophone countries of the Caribbean have dropped their traditional position opposing Argentina to adopt at least a neutral stance.

It was also learned that Chile reaffirmed its support to Argentina during an informal meeting that the chiefs of delegations held last night in an Antigua hotel despite a Venezuelan attempt to bring up an OAS resolution urging the democratization of Chile. The sources confirmed that the Argentine delegation was relieved to hear the news that Shultz will continue to hold his post, despite the crisis unleashed in the United States as the result of a Security Council decision to clandestinely sell weapons to

At the time of the meeting held in Antigua, the U.S. representative -- Shultz had not yet arrived -- asserted that for his country "the fact that Alfonsin came to power is the best news for democracy in the past 100 years of Argentine history."

Caputo-Shultz Talks 'Positive'

PY111339 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1149 GMT 11 Nov 86

[By special correspondent Roberto Lago]

[Excerpt] Guatemala, 11 Nov (TELAM) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz today held a 45-minute meeting, during which they tried to reach an agreement that will permit the United States to vote for a proposed resolution on the Malvinas issue, which will be reviewed today by the OAS Permanent Council.

During the meeting, which was held last night on the 10th floor of the Dorado Hotel here, Caputo and Shultz reviewed various aspects of the visit that Argentine President Raul Alfonsin, will make to the United States next week and the possibility of his meeting with Ronald Reagan.

Alfonsin's visit to the United States, which was scheduled before the British decision to create an economic exclusion zone around the Malvinas Islands, will begin 2 days after a meeting to be held between Ronald Reagan and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

At the end of the meeting, Caputo stated that the meeting was positive and noted that the talks between representatives from the two countries will continue today.

These talks will be held by Under Secretary for Latin American Affairs Raul Alconada Sempe and Argentine Ambassador to the OAS Carlos Prat Gay, for Argentina; and by Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Elliott Abrams and Robert Gelbard, in charge of the Latin American desk [as received] for the United States.

The proposed resolution, which will be discussed by the OAS Permanent Council, will be introduced by the Uruguayan delegaion in keeping with the common diplomatic strategy outlined by Uurguay, Argentina, and Brazil during the tripartite foreign ministers meeting held in Punta del Este on 2 November.

Washington's stance on this initiative could have a marked influence on the position of the Caribbean English-speaking countries, which are OAS members with important votes.

According to Argentine Foreign Ministry sources, the United States is inclined not to vote down the initiative, and it remains to be seen whether the balance between a positive vote and abstention ultimately tips toward a positive vote, as various diplomatic sources have been anticipating here.

Multiple contacts were held yesterday among officials from the different delegations attending the OAS assembly. During these contacts, a favorable perspective for the proposal to be introduced by Uruguay became apparent. From this group of nations, Antigua and Barbados reportedly are the ones that have viewed the proposal most favorably.

Shultz Reviews Meeting

PY112026 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1833 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Guatemala, 11 Nov (NA) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said here today that "every country must be very careful in its dealing with the Soviet Union," referring to the fishing agreements that Buenos Aires has signed with Moscow. He also voiced his "complete confidence in President Raul Alfonsin's ability to handle such things."

Speaking to Argentine journalists accompanying the Argentine delegation to the 16th OAS annual assembly, Shultz stressed the "magnificent role that President Alfonsin has played in Argentina's democratization process."

Herewith is the interview Shultz gave during a pause in the OAS debate:

[Question] What issues were addressed and what results were achieved during your meeting with Foreign Minister Dante Caputo yesterday?

[Shultz] First of all, we discussed the Malvinas issue. Our discussion provided our respective delegations with the basis for working constructively on this subject. I believe that we can obtain a reasonable result here. We discussed other aspects of the problem, but I also wanted to tell the foreign minister and to ask him to relay to President Raul Alfonsin how much we admire and respect the reestablishment of democracy in Argentina and the magnificent role that President Alfonsin had played not only by becoming president but also providing leadership.

[Question] Do the fishing agreements that Argentina has signed with the Soviet Union and with Bulgaria and the trips that President Raul Alfonsin has made to the Soviet Union and Cuba harm Argentine-U.S. relations, and do they concern your government?

[Shultz] First of all, independent countries like Argentina can do as they choose. We believe that every country must be careful in its dealing with the Soviet Union because the Soviet Union's subversive record is well-known and, naturally, the government system it has, a totalitarian system of government, goes against the system of values upheld by Argentina's democracy. We would not like to see that system of government spread throughout our hemisphere, in Cuba or in Nicaragua or anywhere else. However, I have complete confidence in President Alfonsin's ability to handle such things."

Caputo Addresses Session

PY112310 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2045 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Guatemala, 11 Nov (NA) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo warned here today that the tension that Great Britain has created in the South Atlantic will not be dispelled until "the issue of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands is resolved through negotiations." Caputo was speaking today before the OAS Permanent Council.

In the 5-page speech he read before the special session of the OAS Permanent Council, the Argentine foreign minister stressed that "faced with a factual aggression we have chosen the path of active diplomacy."

After reviewing the various stages of the Malvinas conflict, Caputo stated that "through the declaration issued on 29 October the United Kingdom is seeking to expand to 200 miles its alleged maritime sovereignty as a coastal state, making this sovereignty applicable to the continental shelf as well."

Caputo reiterated that on these grounds "the Argentine Government categorically rejects the unilateral declaration of the British Government and denounces before this forum the situation that has resulted from this declaration."

After explaining that London has been insisting on negotiating the so-called "practical aspects" of the conflict, Caputo went on to say that "the British themselves are now showing that the core of the dispute is the issue of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands and the rights stemming from this sovereignty."

After thanking the OAS for the role that it has been playing in this conflict, Caputo emphasized: "We will defend what is ours, which means our democracy will not back down in the face of Great Britain's illegal advance."

Caputo went on to say: "However, our firmness will always be balanced by prudence because we believe that peaceful coexistence is the best kind of relationship there can be among men and peoples."

Further into his speech Caputo added that "it is not true, as the United Kingdom claims, that progress can be made toward the reestablishment of relations between the two countries ignoring the main issue that drives them apart: the dispute over sovereignty."

He said: "The decision of the United Kingdom that I just commented on, a decision that is bound to give rise to new motives for tensions and possible conflicts, is a consequence of Great Britain's intention to exercise sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, which in this particular case implies penetration into a sea that has been under Argentine control for many years."

Caputo emphasized that "the United Kingdom itself has demonstrated that sovereignty is the real problem," and pointed out that "we are not talking here about bilateral trade, or the reestablishment of flights, or environmental protection; that is, we are not discussing what the United Kingdom calls practical aspects."

He reiterated: "In sum, through the action it took on 29 October, the United Kingdom has proven that our basic thesis is right."

Caputo stressed that "there can be no solution to the problems we are tackling now and that are bound to continue to be a source of concern for this council, nor for all the current and future sources of tensions and conflicts -- and there are bound to be tensions and future sources of tensions and conflicts -- until the issue of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands is resolved through negotiations."

In conclusion, Caputo stated that "this council must issue a statement on the consequences of Great Britain's decision of 29 October, but above all else this statement must reiterate the basic prerequisite for the solution of all problems: that it is indispensable for both parties to negotiate the sovereignty dispute."

Shultz, Cerezo Confer

PA120349 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1645 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 11 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz met today for 45 minutes with President Vinicio Cerezon as "partners for democracy in the world, and particularly in Central America." [passage omitted]

"We feel President Cerezo's trip to Europe was important for strengthening democracy," Shultz added. From late September to mid-October, the Guatemalan president officially visited Spain, France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, and FRG.

Cerezo said he was interested in meeting with Shultz "to learn his point of view" concerning his European tour and on the manner in which his government "is fulfilling its duties." The Christian Democratic president added, however: "I must say we have had excellent conversations on various topics." The president also added: "I want to acknowledge publicly the manner in which the United States respects our international policy, and the way in which we are carrying out our national policy."

He pointed out that the conversations with Shultz "actually took place in a very friendly manner and as partners for democracy in the world and particularly in Central America." Cerezo upholds a policy of "active neutrality" in the Central American conflict.

In the case of the British-Argentine dispute over the Malvinas Islands, the Guatemalan Government "wholeheartedly" supports Argentina in its claim to the South Atlantic archipelago unlawfully held by the United Kingdom. [passage omitted]

Tinoco Discusses Honduras

PA111955 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 10 Nov 86 p 8

[Text] While accusing the Honduran Government of lending its territory to help the contra struggle, Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco said yesterday that Nicaragua has not ruled out a war with Honduras.

Tinoco, who is replacing Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto during the OAS debates, was interviewed by reporters in Antigua. He said that his government supports the Contadora Group and that "the dialogue must be resumed to prevent an armed confrontation in the area."

I believe, he stressed, that those who do not exchange views fail to understand each other. I believe that dialogue and negotiation are essential to solving problems between Central American countries.

We could place conditions to our participation in Contadoran because we have convincing arguments. For example, we could say that we will not "hold a dialogue until contra camps on Honduras are withdrawn and until we are certain that Costa Rica will not lend its territory to harbor airports for planes that support anti-Sandinists."

That would lead us nowhere. Conditions only block dialogue. "Countries in the area should discuss ways to solve problems existing between us." That would be the appropriate thing to do.

Nicaragua is assisted by a greater political and moral right to reject dialogue, but we are willing to hold a dialogue within the framework of the Contadora Group.

Asked about the possibility of war between Nicaragua and Honduras, Deputy Foreign Minister Tinoco said that "an armed confrontation cannot be ruled out at this moment." It is no secret to anyone that the contras are in Honduras, he said. There is a 500-square-km border that the anti-Sandinists call "the new Nicaragua." They expelled the Hondurans in an attempt to destabilize the Sandinist Government from that area. There are thousands of armed men at the border and that is why there are frequent confrontations there.

The truth is, he finally said, because of the presence of contras in the neighboring country, we do not rule out a war with Honduras.

Peru Delegate Censures U.S.

PA111344 Paris AFP in Spanish 2056 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Guatemala, 10 Nov (AFP) -- In an energetic speech at the OAS today, Peruvian Ambassador Luis Gonzales Posada accused the United States of "ignoring, hurting, and even violating" the OAS Charter with its military aid to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.

Gonzales Posada insisted that the principles of nonintervention and ideological pluralism contained in the OAS Charter "cannot be the subject of unilateral interpretations," such as when the United States reserved its right to such interpretations while signing on Friday the Cartagena Protocol of the amendment to the OAS Charter.

"How can one understand that a OAS member state legally approves the financing, training, and arming of a guerrilla army to attack another member state of that same organization?" asked Gonzales Posada, former justice minister and influential member of the governing APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance]. He took the place of Foreign Affairs Minister Alan Wagner, who remained in Lima to attend the visit of Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez.

Gonzalez added: "How can we remain indifferent when the UN Charter is also harmed and an ICJ ruling is disregarded when it has the overwhelming support of nearly all the countries in the world?"

He emphasized: "Peru rejects the intervention because it is an instrument of war and tension and not a vehicle of peace and harmony."

Gonzalez Posada harshly described Great Britain's "arrogant colonialist attitude" of "arbitrarily" deciding to extend the Malvinas Islands' fishing zone to 200 miles, thus disregarding "Argentina's legitimate rights over that zone."
Iran without consulting the State Department.

The Peruvian representative said that both the Central American conflict and the tensions surrounding the Malvinas affair make evident "the urgent need to begin strengthening our peoples' unity by organizing the Latin American and Caribbean states."

He said: In order to avoid subordination and dependence, it is necessary to "strengthen the agreements [concertacion] between Latin America and the Caribbean, which would guarantee political self-determination, redefine hemispheric relations, and redefine the OAS role as a regional forum for North-South dialogue."

He said that according to the Peruvian proposal, Latin America and the Caribbean, in defense of their interests, should arrive at the OAS already in agreement [concertados] in order to negotiate [concertar] with the United States "under equal terms."

Gonzales, whose government faces a bloody struggle with Maoist Shining Path guerrillas, condemned terrorism "in any form it may take. We repudiate it when one state practices against another, one state against an individual, or an individual against a state."

However, he did point out that democracy "does not favor totalitarian and repudiable practices such as torture, kidnappings, murder, and other abuses" while dictatorships "foster and protect human rights violations."

After describing the foreign debt as "a conflict between a poor South and a industrial, imperialist, and financial North," Gonzales spoke in favor of political dialogue between creditors and debtors, "based fundamentally on the principle of shared responsibility and the right to develop."

On the topic of drug trafficking, he stated that Peru "is the country under attack and not the attacker," mainly "because of the existence of a broad and rich consumer market centered in the United States."

He supported the formation of an inter-American commission on narcotics and mind-altering drugs, regarding the 16th OAS General Assembly as an "American alliance for life."

The Peruvian diplomatic sources told AFP that a minister of President Garcia's cabinet will be in Guatemala on Tuesday to participate in an extraordinary session of the permanent council called by Argentina to deal with its renewed differences with the UK.

Del Valle Condemns Soviets

PY110106 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has denounced the organized aggression against Chile by the Soviet Union through Cuba.

Del Valle was the first speaker at the opening of the 16th OAS General Assembly held in the National Theater in Guatemala. Del Valle emphasized the progress being made in Chile in enforcing the Constitution. He also expressed concern over the foreign debt problem as well as the political conditions being placed on credits.

At the beginning of his speech, Del Valle referred to the intervention of an extracontinental power with actions aimed at destabilizing this area and jeopardizing hemishperic security. The minister rejected the extracontinental interference. Jaime Del Valle said that Chile, along with other countries of the region, is suffering directly from the destructive effects of foreign aggression and terrorism.

Del Valle added: We are victims of aggression which has been organized, financed and supplied from abroad by countries that want to impose on us an ideological domination which is completely foreign to the Latin American identity. He then referred to the largest smuggling of arms and explosives ever recorded in a nation of this continent. He indicated that the evidence clearly shows the policies of imperialist intervention that the Soviet Union is conducting in Latin America through Cuba, which smuggled the arms to Chile.

Del Valle stated that the OAS should conduct an overall study of the problem of terrorism and should seek effective solutions.

Further Del Valle Remarks

PA110348 Paris AFP in Spanish 0019 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Nov (AFP) -- Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime Del Valle said here today at the OAS General Assembly that the American continent is threatened by "foreign aggression and terrorism," adding that his country is the victim "of an organized aggression."

The Chilean delegate gave particular emphasis to the Central American situation. He said that "one of the principal causes of this tragedy is the intervention of an extracontinental power," which he did not specify.

He added that "Chile reiterates once again its unreserved support" for the Contadora Group's peace-keeping efforts to find "a prompt solution to the Central American conflict."

He also charged that in Chile "we are victims of an organized aggression, financed from abroad, by those seeking to impose an ideological denomination totally alien to our Latin American identity."

Regarding the payment of the foreign debt, which apparently will be one of the topics the foreign ministers will examine, he said that "it is necessary to study new and imaginative formulas that will make it possible to face this problem "without sacrificing the socioeconomic development of our nations." [quotation marks as received]

Del Valle also referred to drug trafficking -- another of the topics on the agenda -- and said that "the connections with the subversive movements not only accentuate the problem, but constitute a new manner of internal destabilization of the countries."

Regarding the Malvinas Islands, he said that he hopes that "this British-Argentine conflict will be resolved through diplomatic negotiations."

He spoke later about regional problems reiterating that his country continues to "support President Alan Garcia's initiative to achieve regional disarmament" so that a better climate of confidence can be achieved.

He concluded his speech with an "appeal for American unity" to obtain "our most cherished goal: the integral development of all our countries."

Consalvi on Area Conflicts

PA111830 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0242 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi stated today that democracy must be a bridge in view of the demands of the moment, when "the Central American crisis is increasing day by day," and the risk of war "is becoming increasingly greater."

Speaking before the OAS General Assembly, which opened today in this capital, Consalvi recognized that "frequently" the continent faces situations "that seriously threaten the vitality of the inter-American system."

This, he added, "demonstrates that we have not achieved the fulfillment of the fundamental goals outlined in the OAS Charter, and that we face the task of seeking "to invigorate and reshape the OAS in conformity with contemporary times."

He said that his government believes that the promotion of hemispheric solidarity is indispensable to maintain the OAS "in its just framework."

"We have lately witnessed political, military, ideological, and economic confrontations between governments that are part of the organization. We have not escaped the strife and global strategic confrontation," he said.

Consalvi said that Venezuela wants to see resolved "once and for all, the Central American conflict, because nobody can be deceived. The crisis is becoming increasingly greater. The risk of a war is increasingly greater in view of the intransigence and inflexibility."

"For us," Consalvi said, "Central American peace is our own peace and we cannot be alien to events in the area, despite the fact that powerful interests are opposed to our efforts."

"It is up to the coutries directly involved to decide whether they opt for peace or for the uncertainty of a conflict of unforeseeable proportions," he said.

He stated "that Contadora (Panama, Colombia, Mexico, and Venezula) and the Support Group (Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay) are firmly supported by Venezuela in this regional forum."

The Venezuelan foreign minister also referred to Argentina's sovereign rights to the Malvinas Islands.

"The decision by the United Kingdom to declare an exclusionary fishing zone is viewed as a measure that will greatly disrupt the efforts seeking to end a situation of undeniable anachronistic, colonial characteristics," he stated.

Consalvi added that the decision of the British Government does not only affect the sovereign rights of Argentina and disavow OAS and UN resolutions, but "is a reckless measure that will generate new and even firmer reactions."

"The members of the inter-American community," Consalvi said, "have the unshrinkable responsibility of expressing solidarity with Argentina and offering it all our support."

He noted that the necessity of a peaceful solution must be stressed and that the British Government "must recognize the precariousness of its position in the historical, legal, and ethical sense."

Consalvi made an appeal to Great Britan to "abandon its insistence in maintaining a state of affairs that contributes notoriously to deteriorating relations between the United Kingdom and the inter-American community."

After stating that Venezuela resolutely supports Argentina, he said that at the same time, it hopes "that the OAS will act congruently with what is at stake, what is doubtlessly another crucial test to validate regional interests."

Contadora, Support Groups Meet

FL112345 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0420 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Nov, (NOTIMEX) -- Today foreign ministers from Contadora and its Support Group met in private in this capital to revitalize this group's peace efforts.

During this meeting, held within the framework of the 16th OAS regular session, the foreign ministers from Mexico, Colombia, Panama, and Venezuela, as well as those from Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay, discussed their common points of view and will make them public during the OAS meeting.

Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor said the meeting held with his colleagues was aimed at finding new work formulas for Contadora.

The Mexican diplomat also noted that these meetings will continue to be held and added that, at the moment, there are no plans of meeting with the Central American foreign ministers.

Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi denied that some countries are boycotting the Contadora Group and said Contadora will continue with its efforts until peace is achieved in the area through dialogue.

Londono on 'Intervention'

PA112319 Paris AFP in Spanish 1959 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Guatemala city, 11 Nov (AFP) -- Referring to the crisis in Central America, Colombian Foreign Minister Julio Londono said today that his government "rejects any type of intervention in domestic affairs of other states."

At the plenum of the OAS foreign ministers, Londono referred to the Central American situation, the Malvinas Islands conflict, and the drug traffic.

Regarding the Malvinas, the foreign minister reiterated "Colombia's firm and unyielding support of Argentina in the defense of its genuine rights."

We share with Argentina "its just aspiration that its disagreement with the United Kingdom be settled fairly, legally, and peacefully."

Regarding the Central American crisis, he said: "The American continent could not possibly qualify and differentiate between the domestic of other countries.

[Sentence as received]

Observers regarded this assertion as an illusion to the U.S. Government's aiding the Nicaraguan contras.

Because Colombia is one of the Contadora member-countries, Londono described the pacification efforts as "the indispendable, basic flame of hope," and asserted that Contadora "must be maintained at all costs."

Later, he discussed the OAS role and said that this "is a new organization." he advocated "all states of America, including all ideologies and political systems" being represented at the OAS.

He justified this position by adding: "This forum cannot be truly dynamic if states which undoubtedly play a leading role in America are excluded from it." This was an indirect allusion to Cuba.

Finally, he spoke about the need for Latin America to say a flat "no to protectionism." He also mentioned the need for unity in the continent in the struggle against drug trafficking.

Caribbean Objections Noted

PA112113 Paris AFP in Spanish 2038 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Guatemalan City, 11 Nov (AFP) -- The Caribbean English-speaking countries today caused the suspension until this afternoon of the OAS Permanent Council sessions on the renewed dispute over the Malvinas Islands, with their objections to the draft resolution agreed upon by Argentina and the United States and supported by Latin America.

A ranking Argentine Foreign Ministry official told AFP that Argentina will not accept substantial modifications to the draft resolution which expresses "deep concern over the British decision" to extend the fishing zone around the Malvinas to 200 miles, supports the efforts for a negotiation of the sovereignty dispute, and demands that the parties "exhaust all possibilities of negotiations and not adopt actions that can introduce changes to the existing delicate situation."

Raul Alconada, responsible for Latin America in the Argentine Foreign Ministry, who negotiated the draft resolution with his U.S. counterpart Elliot Abrams last night, met today with a delegation of Caribbean countries composed of Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, Dominica, and Suriname.

The foreign ministers of Uruguay, Enrique Iglesias; Colombia, Julio Londono, and Mexico, Bernardo Sepulveda; also participated in the meeting.

The same Argentine source said that he hoped the draft will be approved by consensus, although the Caribbean countries have reservations about it.

Falklands Resolution Approved

PY112340 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2244 GMT 11 Nov 86

[By NA special correspondent]

[Text] Guatemala, 11 Nov (NA) -- The following is the text of the resolution on the Malvinas issue that the OAS Permanent Council approved by consensus tonight.

"Having heard the presentation made by the minister of foreign relations and worship of the Republic of Argentina to the Permanent Council on 11 November 1986 denouncing the situation which has emerged from the declaration on fishing in the Southwestern Atlantic issued by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 29 October 1986,

"Resolutions 595/XII of 1982, 669/XII of 1983, 700/XIV of 1984, and 765/XV of 1985 approved by the PAS; and Resolutions 37/9 of 1982, 38/12 of 1983, 39/6 of 1984, and 40/21 of 1985 approved by the UN General Assembly, and whereas:

"The mentioned declaration of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland adds a new element to the existing situation of tension and potential conflict in the continuing dispute over the Malvinas Islands, including the sovereignty issue,

"The preservation of the fishing resources of the zone is an issue of international concern and their preservation cannot be obstructed by a sovereignty dispute; and it should not be used by invoking it directly or indirectly as an argument in the mentioned sovereignty dispute and,

"The international community has repeatedly urged the parties to refrain from changing the de facto situation and to begin negotiations to settle the dispute, [the OAS Permanent Council] resolves:

"1. To express its profound concern over this new element of tension and potential conflict introduced by the 29 October declaration.

"2. To support the efforts of the international community in favor peaceful negotiations of all the aspects of the dispute over the Malvinas Islands, including the sovereignty issue, in accordance with the OAS and UN resolutions.

"3. To ask the two parties to use all possible opportunities for negotiations and to refrain from taking actions introducing changes in the already delicate situation.

"4. To request the OAS and the international community to redouble their efforts to achieve a negotiated solution.

"5. To support the decision of the constitutional Government of Argentina, a member of the Organization, to resolve the dispute through diplomatic negotiations in accordance with the mentioned resolutions.

"6. To convey this resolution to the president of the UN General Assembly, the president of the UN Security Council, and the UN secretary general to take note of the OAS opinion in the face of the current situation."

Dominica Cites 'Reservation'

PY112306 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2251 11 Nov 86

[Text] Guatemala, 11 Nov (NA) -- The OAS Permanent Council approved a few minutes ago the resolution on the Malvinas issue. The only exception was Dominica, which voiced some reservations regarding the draft resolution sponsored by Uruguay.

Iglesias Favors Dialogue

PY120145 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias today said that he favors establishing a dialogue to resolve the Malvinas Islands conflict and the Central American crisis. Iglesias made these comments during the 16th annual OAS meeting that is being held in Guatemala.

Addressing the OAS meeting, the Uruguayan foreign minister said that Uruguay considers the Malvinas Islands problem as its own problem. He said that it is a Latin American problem and that it must be fully faced as such. He added that Uruguay is deeply concerned over the consequences of the recent decision adopted by the UK Government, which has increased the risks of conflict in the South Pacific [as heard].

Iglesias offered his support of the Argentine claim to sovereignty over its maritime territory within the existing international regulations.

Regarding the Central American situation, Iglesias said that Uruguay acknowledges and expresses support of the relentless efforts in search of peace by the Contadora Group. He said that he favors a dialogue as the only means to attain the objective much desired by everyone. In order to attain peace in Central American, Iglesias pointed out the need for all states to respect the principle of nonintervention and to maintain the validity of democratic ideals.

Iglesias also spoke about regional economic concerns. He said that Uruguay insists on the need to establish a general political dialogue on the foreign debt problem.

In conclusion, Iglesias referred to international cooperation and the weakness of international organizations, suggesting that the OAS must recreate the spirit with which it was formed and face its role of consolidating peace and security in the continent, as well as promote the continent's economic, social, and cultural development.

ALFONSIN-REAGAN MEETING OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED

PY112249 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2241 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Nov (NA) -- President Raul Alfonsin will meet with his U.S. counterpart, Ronald Reagan, during the private academic visit that he will make to the United States next week.

Presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez confirmed this officially at 1930 local time tonight, adding that Reagan today invited Alfonsin through the appropriate diplomatic channels.

The spokesman explained that the date and place of the Alfonsin-Reagan meeting has not yet been set.

ALFONSIN SPEAKS AT RIO CUARTO CELEBRATIONS

PY111859 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1548 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Speech by President Raul Alfonsin in the main plaza of the city of Rio Cuarto, Cordoba Province, on occasion of the town's 200th anniversary -- live]

[Excerpts] Mr Cordoba Province Governor, Mr Municipal Superintendent, national, provincial, and municipal authorities, Rio Cuarto friends.

Gladly, with great pleasure, I have come here to wish you a happy birthday. [applause, shouts] Two-hundred years, 200 years [shouts of "Alfonsin, Alfonsin"] in the life of a city tell us of a rich past, of generations to whom we are indebted, of a struggle and a task that we have assumed without asking what has already been done. These 200 years tell us of past happy times, but they also tell us of unfulfilled hopes and frustrations. [passage omitted]

Democracy has arrived in Argentina in the framework of a serious economic crisis but also in a complex world where East-West tensions are continuously escalating, and where it is always necessary to overcome obstacles that preclude true dialogue between the North and the South. We live in a world in which terrorism which threatens civilization, is developing. At the same time state terrorism which violates the basic principles of international law is also developing and becoming apparent. [passage omitted]

The country has gained prestige abroad. The country has gained prestige as never before. Not the Argentine president, but the Argentine people have gained prestige. [applause, shouts of "Alfonsin, Alfonsin"]

We have pursued a foreign policy that prompts us to seek peace everywhere to prevent a nuclear holocaust. We have pursued a peace policy that begins with the decision to end a century-old conflict with the sister republic of Chile. This policy, however, is projected to the whole world, seeking to put an end to the risk of a nuclear holocaust. And this gives us, Argentina, prestige.

We have visited governments that support a broad range of ideologies. We are sure of our convictions and no one will divert us from our convictions. We have reached maturity and we are going out to the world to let them know our ideas. We want to project to the world what we are practicing in our own countries.

Concerning foreign policy, we believe it is necessary to have an ethical concept, respecting the basic principles of international law, while projecting the respect we have for each other at home onto our international relations, within the context of democratic coexistence.

This is what has given prestige to Argentina. All around the world it is known that we are predictable, that we are reliable, and that we say the same thing in public as we say in private. No one has the right to delude himself concerning our country's policy. Therefore, this entitles us to demand before the world a new international economic order. [passage omitted]

We have read with astonishment somewhere that in the provocation Argentina has just suffered at the hands of the United Kingdom, we have not received the expected solidarity. This is not true and they shall see this in the different international forums. They shall see this at the OAS. They shall see it at the United Nations. They shall see to what point the prestige of the Argentine democracy has made us enjoy the understanding and the support of the world's nations. [applause]

I thank the Argentine people for their behavior in the face of this new provocation that we have suffered. I am thanking the Argentine people because they have supported without any political distinctions a policy of the national government that had to remain linked to the search for peace but that also had to be linked to the affirmation of Argentina's soverign rights.

This issue concerns all Argentines. No one has included it in the political arena because all political sectors have supported not only the government's but the people's decision to strengthen peace and affirm our rights.

Prudence, then. But, of course, also firmness in the defense of those rights.

I am thanking the Argentine people for all their efforts. I am thanking you, Rio Cuarto people. [passage indistinct]

NAMES OF NEW COMMUNIST PARTY LEADERS CITED

PY081737 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1544 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Nov (TELAM) -- The Argentine Communist Party [PCA] today resolved to renew its political leadership. This was done during the last day of the 16th PCA congress, which marked the sharp turn to the left by the PCA within the People's Front (FREPU).

The new national secretariat of the PCA will be made up of Secretary General Athos Fava and Organizational Affairs Secretary Jorge Pereyra, and Patricio Etchegaray, Ernesto Salgado, and Luis Heller will hold other positions.

The PCA also decided to reduce from 17 to 12 the membership of the party's Political Commission from which several old guard PCA leaders were moved, including Fernando Nadra, Rubens Iscaro, Irene Rodriguez, and Oscar Arevalo.

BEDREGAL TO RAISE LANDLOCKED ISSUE AT OAS

PY080200 Paris AFP in Spanish 2248 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] La Paz, 7 Nov (AFP) -- Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal reported here today that Bolivia will ask the 6th OAS Assembly to take a stand on its landlocked situation, which it wants to solve through attaining an access to the ocean. Before leaving for Guatemala, where the OAS Assembly will meet, Bedregal stressed that Bolivia has on several occasions received multilateral support for its demand for a sovereign access to the sea.

He announced that in Guatemala he will meet with his Chilean counterpart, Jaime Del Valle, to continue with the rapprochement talks that began at the United Nations and at the Latin American Economic System (SELA) meeting in Lima.

Bedregal added that the 6th OAS Assembly will analyze the proposals and the results of the struggle against drug trafficking in the continent and, particularly, the results of the campaign against cocaine production and trafficking in Bolivia.

He said Bolivia will take a firm stance on the Central American issue and will support the peace-seeking initiatives of the Contadora Group and from the Contadora Support Group.

FRI DEMANDS MINISTER BARTHELEMY'S RESIGNATION

PY120151 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2206 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Excerpts] La Paz, 11 Nov (EFE) -- Opposition parties today called for the resignation of Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy after the murder of FRI [Revolutionary Front of the Left] Deputy Edmundo Salazar, who was a member of the committee investigating the Huanchaca case.

FRI leader Senator Oscar Zamora Medinacelli has announced that his party will continue demanding from the government the resignation of the interior minister, who he accused of being indirectly involved in the murder of Deputy Salazar at 1930 yesterday in the City of Santa Cruz, 900 km southeast of La Paz. Senator Zamora Medinacelli stated that "Salazar was murdered at 1930 yesterday in the Magisterio neighborhood of Santa Creuz by criminals hired by those seeking to silence his voice and his actions denouncing the Huanchaca case." [passage omitted]

Deputy Salazar had accused Interior Minister Barthelemy, Defense Minister Fernando Valle, and Foreign Affairs Minister Guillermo Bedregal of protecting drug traffickers.

Since the murder of Deputy Salazar, the Bolvian Government has ordered police protection for all congressmen on the committee investigating the Huanchaca case.

According to the Bolvian political opposition, the murderers could escape thanks to the deliberate action of some officials who are allegedly linked to drug trafficking. These officials have reportedly delayed the Army and police investigations.

Huanchaca Deputy Murdered

PY110231 Paris AFP in Spanish 0156 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] La Paz, 10 Nov (AFP) -- Edmundo Salazar, national deputy for the Revolutionary Front of the Left, was murdered tonight in the door of his house in Santa Cruz, in the eastern part of the country, by unidentified individuals who fled on a motorcycle, his relatives have reported. Salazar sustained five bullet wounds and was taken to the Petrolero Hospital. However, doctors were unable to do anything to help him.

The opposition deputy had participated in the investigative committee of the Huanchaca case -- involving a triple murder and accidental discovery of a cocaine factory -- which has denounced drug trafficking activities in Bolivia.

MOVEMENT CALLS FOR 'STOPPING U.S.' IN NICARAGUA

PY081531 Paris AFP in Spanish 1405 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] La Paz, 8 Nov (AFP) -- The Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNRI) led by Hernan Siles Zuazo, who has been president of Bolivia twice (1956-1960 and 1982-1985), has issued a document calling for the organization of a national movement aimed at stopping U.S. aggression against Nicaragua.

According to the declaration, those who have become the cruel tutors of Latin America feel the decision of a people to seek self-determination is an outrageous act of opposition to their quest for supremacy.

The MNRI believes the fate of the Nicaraguan revolutionary process will also be the fate of all popular movements that are seeking to liberate their nations.

DEPUTIES APPROVE BOLIVIANO AS NEW MONETARY UNIT

PY071319 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] The Chamber of Deputies yesterday approved the draft bill establishing a new Bolivian monetary unit. Article No 1 states: The Boliviano is hereby established as the new Bolivian monetary unit through bills and coins to be issued by the Central Bank as of 1 January 1987.

The Central Bank will be authorized to receive offers for the manufacture of this new monetary unit and the contract will be granted in an open bid.

The Chamber of Deputies also approved a series of laws that will promote development in the Potosi Department.

DEL VALLE ASSAILS RIGHTS REPORT, DEPARTS FOR OAS

PY080123 Paris AFP in Spanish 0039 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Santiago, 7 Nov (AFP) -- Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle today stated that at the OAS General Assembly we will face the usual problems: The human rights commission report and the Bolivian problem.

Before leaving for Guatemala where the 16th OAS assembly will be held, Del Valle said we have time and again complained that the international organizations are influenced by a political tone and that there are times when facts are not weighed in an objective and impartial fashion.

The Chilean foreign minister criticized the OAS Human Rights Commission report on Chile and described as more balanced the report Costa Rican lawyer Fernando Volio made for the United Nations. [passage omitted]

TORRES INTERROGATES DETAINEES HELD INCOMMUNICADO

PY101312 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Ad hoc Military Prosecutor Fernando Torres Silva has interrogated the detainees involved in the attempt on President Pinochet's life and has lifted the incommunicado status of one of the defendants in this case. [passage omitted]

Torres Silva reported that he has lifted the incommunicado status of Lenin Fidel Peralta Veliz, and has extended this status for Juan Moreno Avila, Victor Diaz Caro, Arnoldo Hernan Larenas Bejar, and Jorge Mario Angulo Veliz, all of whom continue to be under arrest. [passage omitted]

EDITORIAL SCORES ABRAMS' ECONOMIC STRATEGY

PY051710 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 27 Oct 86 p A3

[Editorial: "Elliot Abrams' Point of View"]

[Text] In his letter of response to the Chilean U.S. Chamber of Commerce, U.S. Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs Elliot Abrams stated "my government is not interested in damaging Chile economically nor in harming the poorest sector in society." The Chamber of Commerce had previously voiced its concern over the U.S. policy regarding Chile and, especially, the attempt to vote against the loans to be granted by international development banks to Chile.

Elliot Abrams added: "We admire Chile's free market economic program, which, to a great extent, is a model for other Latin American countries." However, he then went on to state that "our decisions regarding the policy to be adopted stem from our concern over the Chilean people and our commitment to democracy and respect for human rights." As a consequence, the possible U.S. decision not to support the granting of loans to Chile allegedly would be aimed at "encouraging" the peaceful transition toward democarcy and promoting a respect for human rights.

Aside from the ethical aspects involved in the use of the U.S. economic power to obtain political objectives in a foreign nation, it is hard to understand Abrams' reasoning to justify the possibility of the U.S. Government rejecting the granting of loans to Chile. On one hand, it is stated that the United States does not want to harm the Chilean economy, but it is quite obvious that the first results of rejecting loans would be economic damage. It is stated, moreover, that there is no intention of harming the poorest sectors of our society, but it is also obvious that these would be the main ones affected within the context of an overall economic deterioration.

As a consequence, according to Abrams' way of thinking, the deterioration of the Chilean economy would "encourage" a peaceful transition toward democracy. This theory undoubtedly reflects ignorance of the real situation of our country. If this reasoning were correct, then our country would have experienced a marked recession not long ago. In the U.S. Government official's opinion, the peoples' displeasure over unemployment, being in debt, and other problems of an economic nature are encouraging factors for the respect of human rights. However, the situation is much more complex.

The U.S. Government has chosen the wrong tools with which to cooperate in Chile's political normalization. The mere fact that it has expressed the possibility of blocking loans establishes a precedent that will affect the credibility of the basic principles that should rule international relations. The truth of the Reagan administration's attitude seems to be a simple U.S. political problem, because, as Elliot Abrams stated, "there is increasing pressure from both parties to approve an even harsher legislation that would deprive us of any flexibility."

One would hope, however, that the good judgement which President Reagan has shown in rejecting the suggestions of the parliamentarian majority which are incompatible with the principles which the United States advocates will prevail.

DELEGATION CANCELS FAR EAST TRIP 'UNEXPECTEDLY'

PY072111 Paris AFP in Spanish 1722 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Santiago, 7 Nov (AFP) -- Official sources today confirmed in Santiago that a Chilean trade delegation, led by Economy Minister Juan Carlos Delano, has unexpectedly canceled a trip it was scheduled to make in the next few days. The delegation was scheduled to visit New Zealand, Australia, Singapore, Japan, and Hong Kong.

The sources said the trip was postponed [as received] because of political problems. The problems were not specified, but made the trip inadvisable.

BRIEFS

NEW ZEALAND INVESTMENTS -- The New Zealand Tasman Forestry Company, a branch of the largest New Zealand consortium, Fletcher Challenge, has bought a 50-percent share in the Chilean companies Papeles-Bosques Bio-Bio and Forestal Bio-Bio for $61.5 million. Tasman officials have also signed an agreement of intent for the purchase -- for a similar price -- of the remaining 50 percent of the above Chilean companies, which own 36,000 hectares of woodland, and a paper manufacturing plant in Concepcion, 500 km south of Santiago. This transaction is the second biggest purchase made in Chile by a New Zealand company. In mid-1986, Carter Holt Harvey Investment invested $164 million in the Copec Group, a consortium that ranges from oil, gasoline, and lubricants to fishing and forestal exploitation. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 2023 GMT 4 Nov 86 PY]

SPAIN'S FELIPE GONZALEZ ARRIVES IN QUITO

Febres Cordero Welcomes Guests

LD081555 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] About half an hour ago, a Spanish Air Force plane with Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, the two ministers accompanying him -- Minister for the Economy Carlos Solchaga and Government spokesman Javier Solana and a dozen members of the Spanish administration -- arrived at the Mariscal Sucre Air Base at Quito Airport, where they were officially welcomed by the President of the Republic and head of the Ecuadorean Government, Leon Febres Cordero. At the moment Felipe Gonzalez is on the way to the hotel which will be his official residence here in Quito, and there will not be any official ceremony until this evening, at 1745, local Ecuadorean time, 2345 Spanish time, when there will be the first meeting between the two heads of state.

Gonzalez Receives Decoration

PA090218 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2324 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Quito, 8 Nov (EFE) -- President Leon Febres Cordero had warm praise, both political as well as personal, for Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez at the first official reception held for him in the national palace tonight.

"You have combined with great balance the spirit and determination characteristic of youth and the special wisdom of mature men," Febres Cordero told Felipe Gonzalez, referring to his "prestige as one of the youngest statesmen of our complex world."

The Ecuadorean president also dwelled on the Spanish prime minister's achievement in Spain of "the effectiveness of a democratic system without economic, social, or regional disturbances," which distinguished him in view of "your realistic criteria."

During the ceremony, which was held in the presidential room of the government palace, Febres Cordero decorated Felipe Gonzalez with the Great Collar of the Order of National Merit of Ecuador. [passage omitted]

"Your visit must contribute to intensifying the bonds between our countries." Febres Cordero said, "so that we can expand trade, productive investment, tourism, and a frank and mutually advantageous cooperation."

Gonzalez Urges Cooperation

PA100319 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2347 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Quito, 9 Nov (EFE) -- Felipe Gonzalez has called for closer cooperation between countries that respect democracy, terming this the best prospect for Latin American countries. Gonzalez made this statement during the speech he gave at a dinner tonight at the Spanish Embassy for Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero.

During the last event on the 2d day of his official visit to Ecuador, the Spanish prime minister expressed appreciation for the Ecuadoran president's invitation for the visit, and made a general review of the past, present, and future cooperation between Hispanic peoples on both sides of the Atlantic.

He said: The historical links between Spain and America must be assumed "with a great sense of responsibility for the future" to avoid "being left behind in the development of our economies and given the reality of new technologies." This can be achieved by working together to "overcome the deficiencies of our respective processes."

However, Hispanic countries must develop their mutual solidarity "within the framework of democratic regimes," in order "to face this crucial and unavoidable challenge," Felipe Gonzalez said.

"Respect for human rights and free coexistence in peace represent the best guarantees for achieving our joint political goals," he added, referring to the future of the Hispanic countries.

Regarding this topic and Ecuador, Gonzalez expressed "the willingness to collaborate with the Ecuadoran people's efforts to consolidate democracy and to improve the nation's welfare," because "any achievement will be short-lived without freedom and democracy."

Referring to Spain's admission in the EEC and the possible repercussions of this on Latin America, the Spanish prime minister stressed that his country is bent on "achieving a qualitative and quantitative improvement in relations between the EEC and Latin America."

Referring to bilateral relations, Gonzalex said that "they have always been cordial and friendly," and "the Spanish Government has offered its support to finance projects aimed at improving Ecuador's economic and social infrastructure". However, he did not refer to specific projects.

He also referred to the two countries' joint efforts to prepare the commemoration of the 500th anniversary of the discovery of America, with the hope that the date will mark the end of a "process of reflection and the beginning of another process, with tangible achievements and projects" for Spain and America.

Upon concluding his speech, the Spanish prime minister invited the Ecuadoran president to join him in a toast "for the noble Ecuadoran people's prosperity and welfare."

Febres, Gonzalez Confer

PA101642 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Felipe Gonzalez, prime minister of the Spanish Government, said in Quito that his country is determined to achieve a quantitative and qualitative change within the EEC, allowing Europe to increase and strengthen its cooperation with the Hispanic countries.

Gonzalez denied that Spain's membership in the EEC will hinder its relations with the Hispanic countries, pointing out that Spain is working within the organization to have its European members intensify their ties with the region. A greater European presence in Latin America will improve the region's stability, Gonzalez said in the speech he made before his host, President Leon Febres Cordero. [passage omitted]

Gonzalez and President Febres Cordero met yesterday for 4 hours at the president's farm in Valle del Hospillo, approximately 15 km from the capital. The meeting, which in the beginning had been announced as private, was attended by Carlos Solchaga and Javier Solana, Spanish ministers of economy and finance, and culture, respectively. [passage omitted] The meeting was also attended by the Ecuadorean first lady and her two eldest daughters. No Ecuadorean cabinet ministers were on hand. [passage omitted]

Gonzalez expressed his support of Argentina in its conflict with the UK over sovereignty of the Malvinas Islands, where Great Britain has established a fishing zone in the archipelago. Gonzalez yesterday discussed the problem with President Febres Cordero and with Social Democrat opposition leaders Rodrigo Borja and Andres Vallejo. Borja, vice president of SI [Socialist International], and Gonzalez said that the Spanish Government has been very outspoken in its support for Argentina, as all Latin America has been concerning the problem with the UK.

Gonzalez is on the third day of his official visit to Ecuador, the first he has made to this Andean country as leader of the Spanish Government. His agenda includes political meetings in Quito and Guayaquil. [passage omitted]

SPAIN'S GONZALEZ ARRIVES FOR 2-DAY VISIT

PY111710 Paris AFP in Spanish 1616 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Lima, 11 Nov (AFP) -- Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez arrived today in Lima at 1108 (1608 GMT) for an official 2-day visit.

Gonzalez and his entourage were met with official honors by President Alan Garcia, several ministers and local authorities. The presidential plane landed in the military sector of Lima's international airport.

The Spanish prime minister arrived from Ecuador. In Peru he will carry out the second stage of a short Latin American trip that will end in Cuba.

WAGNER, SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER VIEW FALKLANDS

PY112125 Paris AFP in Spanish 1918 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Lima, 11 Nov (AFP) -- Peruvian Foreign Minister Alan Wagner announced in Lima that Interior Minister Abel Salinas traveled to Guatemala today to attend the OAS meeting, called at Argentina's request to discuss the Malvinas Islands problem created by the United Kingdom.

Wagner reported in Lima airport that he was unable to attend the OAS foreign minister meeting in Guatemala because of the official 2-day visit by Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez that started today.

Wagner made these statements when receiving his Spanish counterpart, Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez. The two ministers said that this afternoon they will hold talks and discuss the Malvinas Islands crisis, the Central American situation, the foreign debt problem, and cooperation between Spain and Peru.

Fernandez-Ordonez said that Spain has expressed its solidarity with Argentina on the Malvinas Islands problem. He also said that his country has an old claim against the United Kingdom over the sovereignty of the Rock of Gibraltar.

We expect the British people to have enough ability to reach an agreement on this subject, he said.

The Spanish foriegn minister said that the Gibraltar issue is an old problem for the Spanish that dates back to 1703. There are issues to be resolved or to be dissolved. The case of Gibraltar should be dissolved, he said.

DE LA MADRID MEETS WITH OAS' BAENA SOARES

PA101226 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 8 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] The situation confronted by the OAS is a clear example of the overall weakening that prevails in all the international forums and organizations, particularly concerning cooperation, President Miguel de la Madrid said yesterday upon welcoming OAS Secretary General Joao Clemente Baena Soares at his office in Los Pinos. Referring to this, the president emphasized that our country will maintain its strong support for all the efforts exerted at the regional level to strengthen the OAS, because the organization is extremely useful for American cooperation.

The two leaders' meeting lasted approximately 40 minutes, and was attended by Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor; Victor Flores Olea, assistant foreign secretary for multilateral affairs; and Antonio de Icaza, Mexico's permanent representative to the OAS. Joao Clemente Baena Soares emphasized that "The OAS may well be the forum for a fruitful hemispheric dialogue that allows us to strengthen the Latin American and Caribbean countries' development." He thanked President de la Madrid for Mexico's support concerning the actions to strengthen the organization. Baena Soares also discussed the main topics to be analyzed by the OAS General Assembly, which will begin in Guatemala City next Monday. He discussed with the president the initiatives that have been presented in the region to establish negotiation channels on economic topics that are of interest to all the organization's member countries.

U.S. DEPENDENCE 'PERNICIOUS;' CEMA PRAISED

PA080345 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 6 Nov 86 p 3

[Editorial: "Inexplicable Lack of Commerce With CEMA"]

[Text] Although recent administrations have insisted that one of the objectives of our economic policy is to promote the diversification of our foreign trade, almost nothing has been achieved in this regard. Mexico's foreign trade continues to show a devastating dependence on the United States and, as is any type of dependence, commercial dependence also causes considerable harm to the dependent country. The recent tax established by the United States on our oil exports, customs barriers, and other obstacles on such Mexican products as steel and textiles, and the frequent suspension of the purchase of Mexican fruits and vegetables by the United States, eloquently illustrate the pernicious nature of commercial dependence.

The magazine COMERCIO EXTERIOR reports that, during the period between January-April 1986, the U.S. market accounted for 69 percent of our exports and supplied 66 percent of our imports. This means that approximately two-thirds of Mexico's foreign exchange is carried out with one country. COMERCIO EXTERIOR says that, in contrast, Mexico's exports to socialist countries barely amounted to 0.5 percent of the volume of our exports abroad. The USSR, a potentially promising market for Mexico, is receiving only an insignificant percentage of trade. Mexico's exports abroad during the first 4 months of this year were worth $5.132 million, of which only $2.5 million were to the USSR.

Hector Hernandez Cervantes, the director of the Secretariat of Commerce and Industrial Development, on a recent trip to Moscow for the fourth Mexico-USSR Mixed Commission meeting, gave us the impression that finally the necessary steps have been taken to correct the inexplicable situation of our commerce with the USSR in particular, and, in general, with CEMA members. CEMA is the socialist countries economic integration organization. Soviet Ambassador Rostislav Sergeyev said yesterday that the USSR has the best intentions to increase commercial exchanges with Mexico. Such an opportunity should not be wasted.

'ADOLF HITLER COMMAND' ON MURDER, IDEOLOGY

PA110328 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 9 Nov 86 p 11

[By Hector A. Gonzalez]

[Excerpts] The Mexico City Judicial Police has centered its investigations on the murder of journalist Antonio Ivan Menendez Macin -- director of the Spanish-language LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE, who was shot seven times last Wednesday -- on the theft of 22 million pesos Menendez Macin had with him on the night he was murdered. Meanwhile, an alleged "Sixth Adolf Hilter Command" of the Anticommunist Apostolic Alliance (AAA) has sent a written communique to this newspaper in which it claims "the kidnapping, interrogation, and execution" of the journalist. [passage omitted]

The text of the message is as follows:

"UNOMASUNO Editor's Office:

"We claim the kidnapping, interrogation, and execution of journalist Ivan Menedez, of LA REPUBLICA, LE MONDE, and a contributor to others. Menendez was executed for being at the service of Marxism and the government's Masonic and Pro-Echeverria line of the PRI.

"Our group has a fasicist ideology. We will fight against the Communism, Zionism, and Masonry that are misgoverning our Catholic people since the previous contry, doing much damage and selling out this nation.

"Among the masons included on the death list are: Echeverria, Pedro Ayala Ponce, and others. Other journalists will fall: Eduardo del Rio, "Rius," R. Blanco Moheno, the Zabludovski (Jews), andothers.

"Hilter was right!

"Sixth Adolf Hitler Command of the AAA.

"Anticommunist Apostolic Alliance."

Meanwhile, the investigations being carried out by the chiefs of the Judicial Police of the Federal District, Jesus Miyazawa and Rosalino Ramirez Faz, have determined that 1 day before he was found dead, Ivan Menendez met with Rodolfo Limo Beyce and the latter's wife, Margarita Olivera Delgodo, with whom he conducted some negotiations.

The operation, carried out through a real estate company, was completed Wednesday, when the late journalist was carrying a briefcase with the amount of money mentioned earlier. [passage omitted]

IMMIGRATION DEPORTS 120,000 FOREIGNERS IN 1986

PA101343 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1653 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Nov (DPA) -- Immigration Director Jose Ortiz has said that in 1986 Mexico has deported approximately 120,000 foreigners found with false or expired identity documents. In statements to Mexico City newspapers released today, Ortiz said that most of the deported foreigners came from Central and South America. In Mexico there is a total of 405,000 foreigners, of which 365,000 have residence permits. In the last 14 months, the Mexican Immigration Services rejected 65 percent of the residence applications submitted to that office.

DE LA MADRID DESIGNATES AMBASSADOR TO SOUTH KOREA

FL091600 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1919 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 8 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- For the purpose of strengthening relations between Mexico and the Republic of Korea, president Miguel de la Madrid has designated Ricardo Galan Mendez, a career diplomat, as the new ambassador to that country. Mexico's Foreign Secretariat also indicated that the ambassador, who joined the foreign service in 1956, will reside in Seoul. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

ARMY DESTROYS MARIJUANA PLANTATIONS -- Defense Secretariat General Juan Arevalo Gardoqui reported that between 28 October and 8 November, the Army has destroyed 2,662 poppy plantations in 260 hectares, 4,443 marijuana plantations in 663 hectares, and destroyed 25 clandestine camps; arrested 294 Mexicans and 3 foreigners engaged in drug trafficking; and seized 14 tons of marijuana, 7 kg of poppy seeds, and 80 kg of marijuana seeds, and 456 arms. [Summary] [Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 8 Nov p 3 PA]

INFLATION INCREASE REPORTED -- The Bank of Mexico reported that inflation was 5.7 percent in October, bringing the total inflation percentage to 78.6 percent during the first 10 months of 1986. [Excerpt] [Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 8 Nov 86 p 1 PA]

DELVALLE DISCUSSES CABINET, DENIES CHANGES

PA111700 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle has pointed out that in spite of everything that has been said, cabinet changes are necessary.

[Begin recording] [Delvalle] I am analyzing the suggestions made by the political parties, and in due time, we will make the decisions. I think you should be calm. The important aspect of this is that the representatives of the various parties in the ministries and autonomous entities are persons who can carry out an effective job, in line with the spirit of development of this administration.

[Reporter] Mr President: The private sector is concerned because when one goes to a ministry, the ministers are not there, and this affects the economic growth that has been increasing throughout the years.

[Delvalle] No, I do not think that is true. Most of the ministers are in their offices. Besides, I complain they do not go out enough. I want them to go out more and be more in touch with the people, so they can experience the needs of the Panamanian people. Besides, there is always a deputy minister, and both are never out at the same time. I really think this complaint is unfounded.

[Reporter] Mr President: Have you evaluated the precedent established with the request made by the PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party] concerning their members posts within the presidential cabinet? Do you thing that in the future, other parties might resort to the same measure with the purpose of evaluating its members, thus creating a crisis for you?

[Delvalle] Yes. In fact, I feel it was totally unnecessary for the PRD to make that request of its members. As I repeat, they are always responding to the orders of the president of the republic and the parties they represent. Therefore, they are permanently being evaluated by all of us. I feel that attitude was unnecessary. Each party knows how it handles its internal relations with its members.

[Reporter] Will you change any of your ministers?

[Delvalle] No, none of them will change. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

SANDINISTS REQUEST VEGA'S RETURN TO SERVE TERM

PA080248 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 4 Nov 86 p 11 A

[Text] On Thursday, the Sandinist Government presented a formal request for the extradition of Silvio Vega, whom they have charged as coperpetrator of the murder of former LA PRENSA director Pedro Joaquin Chamorro.

This was announced by penal attorney Roberto Steiner, who added that the request was presented before the First Penal Court.

Steiner explained that an attorney will be appointed to defend Vega and that there will be a 10-day period to present charges and another 10-day period to refute the charges.

Steiner said that "Silvio claims he is a victim of political persecution and, because of this, he should not be returned to his country. It will be difficult to prove this statement because Vega has no proof to present."

The Sandinist courts sentenced Vega to 30 years in prison. According to those courts, Vega is accused of being the coperpetrator of the 10 January 1978 killing of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro in Managua.

The Nicaraguan Attorney General's office sent a communique to the First Penal Court requesting Vega be returned to Nicaragua where he will serve the sentence ordered by the Sandinist courts.

"The accused is being held in El Roble jail, Puntarenas, because at the time of his arrest he was in Puntarenas. Also, a request was made to El Roble jail authorities to maintain a strict surveillance to prevent Vega from escaping," Steiner said.

Unofficial sources believe that Vega's extradition could occur only hours after the debate period ends because there is not enough proof to defend him with.

SI OFFICIAL MEETS ARIAS, DISCUSSES CONFLICTS

PA111810 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, Socialist International [SI] president for Latin America, arrived in Costa Rica last night from Nicaragua. He met with President Oscar Arias this afternoon as part of a conciliation mission trying to mediate in the conflict between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. The two discussed the area situation.

According to Pena Gomez, the only solution for the Central American crisis is honorable negotiation. He said such negotiation must guaranteee peace between neighboring nations and avoid intervention by the big powers in area affairs. He also mentioned as fundamental factors for this process the removal of advisers of all nationalities from Central America, and the cessation of U.S. military aid for Central America.

The Dominican citizen and SI member feels the negotiation, which is the only solution for the Central American conflict, must take place within Contadora. He denied that this pacification diplomatic effort is dead. He advocated the reactivation of the group's efforts because the consequences of the conflict would be incalculable, particularly now that the Reagan administration has begun its last stage. This would leave a cursed legacy in the region if efforts are made to remove 20,000 counterrevolutionaries from Honduras or thousands of refugees from Costa Rica within 2 years.

EL SALVADOR

STUDENT PROTESTS PRESSURE DUARTE TO DEPART CAMPUS

PA112240 Paris AFP in Spanish 1855 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Nov (AFP) -- Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte was stoned here today by students of the National University of El Salvador, forcing him to leave the campus. The Salvadoran president visited the campus this morning to evaluate the damage caused by the 10 October earthquake. However, his visit was cut short by a group of students who accused Duarte of being a "murderer."

While Duarte spoke to Rector Luis Argueta, 2 meters away the students burned an effigy of Uncle Sam and shouted slogans like: "Duarte the puppet," "You, the Duartists, are the terrorists," and "Duarte, son of Reagan."

The university's academic authorities presented a plan to rebuild the university since 70 percent of its buildings were damaged by the earthquake. They asked the president for the necessary funds as well as for approximately $5 million for administrative and academic expenses for 1986. Duarte told them he would travel to the United Nations in the next few days to ask for help for the reconstruction.

The president did not attribute much importance to the violent attitude of the students -- who stoned and painted the vehicles in which Duarte's committee arrived at the university -- saying that "you must understand, respect, and tolerate them because these are attitudes that had not been possible in this country before." Duarte said that "this is the first time that a president has visited the campus, and today's incident helps prove that my government does not act against the freedom of expression or thought."

The National University of El Salvador was militarily occupied between June 1980 and May 1984. At that time, Duarte headed the civilian military government junta that ruled the country.

ACEVEDO DECLARES OAS 'OUR HOPE' FOR PEACE

PA072303 Paris AFP in Spanish 2046 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Nov (AFP) -- Salvadoran Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo today said the difficult situation facing Central America could bring about a "generalized" conflict. Acevedo said he will promote a peace plan at the OAS meeting in Guatemala next week.

The region's problems are "very serious," and the Contadora Group (Panama, Venezuela, Colombia, and Mexico) tried to solve them, but the group entered a "lethargic" period. The OAS "must play a more active role," Acevedo said.

Foreign Minister Acevedo warned that if Nicaragua views the situation, "carelessly," the conflict will worsen and "have very serious consequences." Acevedo again demanded that the Sandinist government abstain from meddling in the internal affairs of El Salvador and stop supporting the FDR and FMLN.

The foreign minister pointed out: "The OAS is our hope; it is an institutional instrument that has the appropriate mechanisms. Thus, it is stronger than Contadora as a mediator in the conflict."

Finally, he said that the Salvadoran delegation that will participate in the OAS meeting in Guatemala will leave for that country today.

GUATEMALA

PGT CLAIMS NICARAGUAN CONTRAS TRAIN IN IZABAL

PA110337 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 10 Nov 86 p 6

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Nov -- The CIA and the counterrevolution "have bribed some Guatemalan Army officers to train the Somozist bands" and for this purpose "they are using some farms in Izabal," the outlawed Marxist-Leninist Guatemalan Labor Party [PGT] has announced.

The PGT's accusation is in a document clandestinely sent to EL GRAFICO and other news media, which in addition to confirming CERIGUA news agency reports about using Guatemalan Air Force plans to deliver supplies to the Nicaraguan counterrevolution, also scores the Army's attitude.

After seriously questioning the alleged "active neutrality" advocated by the Christian Democratic regime, the PGT reports that politicians and private sector representatives have been meeting in recent months to organize a logistic support network for the Nicaraguan counterrevolution.

According to the PGT, those involved in this operation have hired a DC-133 plane, with registation number PG-81 to carry out their activities, and they are using several farms in Izabal to train counterrevolutionary mercenaries. It also says that "the CIA and the counterrevolution have bribed several Guatemalan Army officers to train the Somozist bands."

The PGT further says that "all this is being done with President Cerezo's approval". The "active neutrality" of the Christian Democracy in Guatemala is similar to the Costa Rican neutrality, which everyone knows is nothing but mere words.

The PGT also strongly criticizes the 10 months of Christian Democratic government, and it concludes by saying that "democracy in a country like Guatemala is a revolutionary banner in the hands of the people."

The PGT says "here it is not like in (countries of) South America. It is not a matter of struggling to restore a democratic state, because we have never had one."

HONDURAS

AZCONA 'ADMITS' TO BORDER PROBLEMS WITH CONTRAS

PA112051 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] President Azcona Hoyo today admitted for the first time that Honduran towns on the border with Nicaragua are having serious problems because of the presence of the contras and the incursions of the Sandinist Army. Until now, the Tegucigalpa government has not responded to the outcries of more than 6,000 displaced people and coffee producers from El Paraiso Department who have been demanding more security, special state assistance, and indemnity for the loss of their assets, estimated at $7 million. Leaders of the affected people have threatened to march 200 km to the capital to demand the expulsion of the contras at the Government House and at Congress.

During a visit to the city of El Paraiso this past weekend, President Azcona said: We have many problems in this region. We all know about them. The media has repeatedly reported about the problem of the Contras and the Sandinists. The president noted: We are going to try to resolve this situation with goodwill so the Hondurans living in that region suffer as little as possible. Azcona said this week a housing construction project will begin in the area of Las Trojes, one of the communities most affected by the presence of the contras and the Sandinist incursions.

NICARAGUA

MANAGUA REPORTS REAGAN'S RENEWAL OF EMBARGO

PA112014 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] With the pretext that Nicaragua represents an extraordinary threat to U.S. security, President Ronald Reagan renewed the economic blockade against it for another 6 months as of yesterday.

Reagan sent to the U.S. Congress a note affirming that the so-called economic penalty is part of a policy aimed at promoting by peaceful means the democratic way in Nicaragua, along with the support the U.S. Congress gave him when it approved the $100 million for his war against Nicaragua.

According to U.S. laws, the President must testify every 6 months that there are reasons for maintaining the total commercial embargo against Nicaragua that he ordered on 1 May 1985.

D'ESCOTO TO HEAD DELEGATION TO OAS MEETING

PA110244 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Nov 86

[By Alfonso Amela Sanchez]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry reports that Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockman heads the delegation that will attend the special meeting of the OAS Permanent Council on 11 November in Guatemala City, called by the sister Republic of Argentina to discuss the unilateral decision of the United Kingdom to impose an exclusive fishing area around the Malvinas Islands.

The foreign minister also reports that the Nicaraguan delegation to the OAS sixth ordinary period of sessions which begins today, 10 November, in Guatemala is headed by Companero Victor Hugo Tinoco, deputy foreign minister. The other delegation members are: Ambassador Carlos Tunnerman, Nicaraguan permanent representative to the OAS; Ambassador Rita Delia Casco, general director of international organizations; and Salomon Delgado, director of economic relations of the Foreign Ministry.

CONTRAS KILL 7 CIVILIANS NEAR HONDURAN BORDER

PA111855 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Seven civilians were killed today by Somozist mercenaries who attacked El Nispero hamlet, 8 km northeast of Nueva Guinea. Six other civilians were wounded in this attack, according to reports released today by the EPS public relations office in the 5th military region.

In addition, it was reported that 22 counterrevolutionaries were killed in clashes in Nueva Guinea between 6 and 9 November. The heaviest clashes took place in El Limon, El Aguacate, Rio Punta Gorda, and La Union neighborhoods, which are sectors located in Nueva Guinea. The Honduran landing strip in El Aguacate is being used more for the landing of counterrevolutionary planes than for the landing of Honduran Air Force ones, a peasant leader said today.

(Mariano Varcia), the vice president of the Honduran Peasants National Association, said the population of the area is frightened because of the presence of the Somozist mercenaries. The peasant leader, who lives in the Honduran department of Olancho, said the counterrevolutionaries are armed and circulate freely near the Casacama area.

UNAG Leader Reportedly Killed

PA072106 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] The vice president of UNAG [National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen], Companero Alfonso Nunez, was murdered in a cowardly fashion by counterrevolutionary bands operating in Region 5. The criminal action took place this morning when the vehicle in which the UNAG leader and two other persons were riding was ambushed near Comalapa, 35 km from Juigalpa, aacording to the government delegate for Region 5, Companero Agustin Lara.

Alfonso Nunez was also a director of the Agricultural and Livestock Products Cooperatives in charge of distributing products among the farmers.

HASENFUS TRIAL'S EVIDENTIARY PERIOD ENDS

PA111455 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] The extension of the evidentiary [probatorio] period regarding the case against North American military adviser Eugene Hasenfus requested at the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals [TPA] by the Nicaraguan Attorney General's Office ends tonight at 0000. The evidentiary period is supposed to last 8 days, but the prosecution requested an extension from the lower court, which granted 4 more days, according to what the law prescribes.

Yesterday, an on-site inspection took place in the ruins of the C-123 plane downed in the area of El Tule in the southern part of Nicaragua. Expert investigator [perito] Claudio Martinez Duarte, who is an aircraft mechanic, carried out the inspection [peritaje], accompanied by the TPA president, his secretary, interpreters, and the accused Hasenfus.

Monterrey Conducts Inspection

PA112054 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Yesterday, Anti-Somozist People's Tribunal President Reynaldo Monterrey carried out an on-site inspection at the place where the U.S.-made C-123 plane transporting Eugene Hasenfus crashed, and Hansenfus identified the plane.

Prosecutor Ivan Villavicencio, court expert Claudio Martinez, journalists, secretaries, interpreters, and military authorities were present during the inspection. Defense attorney Sotelo Borgen was not present.

The North American identified the crash remains as that of the aircraft he boarded at the Salvadoran military airport of Ilopango. The plane had been modified on several occasions to transport different kinds of cargo. Inside the destroyer plane there is military equipment of crate fragments with markings identifying the military nature of the content.

TPA 'Source' Reports Sentence

PA102244 Paris AFP in Spanish 2201 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Managua, 10 Nov (AFP) -- According to a source from the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals (TPA), the body trying North American Eugene Hasenfus here for "terrorism, association to commit a crime, and violation of the Law on the Maintenance of Security and Public Order," a sentence will be handed down this coming Thursday.

Hasenfus was captured on 6 October in the jungles of southeastern Nicaragua after a cargo plane of the antigovernment rebels was downed. Two other North American crewmen died in the action. [passage omitted]

Hasenfus' defense was assumed by attorney and member of the political opposition, Enrique Sotelo, who is assisted by former U.S. Attorney General Griffin Bell. They hope President Daniel Ortega will grant Hasenfus a pardon before the end of this year.

CORRECTION TO NAME OF CREWMAN IN HASENFUS PLANE

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "EPS Identifies Fourth Crewman," published in the 7 November Latin America DAILY REPORT, page P 7, paragraph one, line four:

... parachuted as Nicaraguan citizen (?Tomaseo) Vilchez Blandon, Captain Wheelock said .... (correcting crewman's name)

VISITING DELEGATIONS ISSUE MANAGUA DECLARATION

PA101820 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text of "Managua Declaration" issued by the heads of delegations that attended the 25th Anniversary of the FSLN; date not given]

[Text] Managua Declaration

The heads of 130 political party delegations from Africa, Asia, Oceania, Europe, and America -- representing the most diverse political currents -- which attended the commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the FSLN founding have decided to issue the following declaration:

1. We wish to pay a moving tribute to the memory of Mozambican President Marshal Samora Machel. His unyielding struggle against colonialism and apartheid, and in favor of the objectives and principles of nonalignment has left an indelible mark in the path leading to the emancipation of oppressed peoples.

2. The political parties represented in this commemoration strongly condemn the shameful apartheid system that the racist South African regime has imposed on the huge majority of that country. We pledge to redouble our efforts to achieve the final eradication of this inhumane system affecting peace and security in southern Africa. We also demand an immediate end to the repression and genocide of the South African people, and the release of thousands of political prisoners, including distinguished educator Nelson Mandela. We, the political parties, are demanding an end to the prolonged occupation of Namibia, which violates countless resolutions adopted in the United Nations, the OAU, and the Nonaligned Movement. Moreover, we reaffirm our solidarity with the Namibians' struggle for self-determination. The political parties strongly condemn the attacks and the terrorist and destabilizing acts that South Africa is promoting against the front line countries.

3. The political parties that have come to Managua affirm that the decision made by the UK Government regarding fishing limits in the South Atlantic constitutes an unlawful action that is detrimental to the interests of Latin America, affects international peace and security, and flagrantly contradicts the spirit of the resolution issued during the UN General Assembly's 41st session regarding the creation of a zone of peace and cooperation in the South Atlantic. Therefore, we wholeheartedly support restoring the Republic of Argentina's inalienable rights over the Malvinas, South Georgia, and South Sandwich Islands. Thus, we strongly reject the intentions of the British Government to have jurisdiction over the areas adjacent to those islands. Likewise, we demand immediate compliance with the UN General Assembly's resolutions on the Malvinas Islands. We express our total support for the Argentine Government and people in their just claims in defense of their national sovereignty.

4. The political parties stress the historic importance for all the world's peoples of the ICJ ruling issued on 27 June 1986. The sentence condemned the U.S. Government for flagrantly violating the international legal order through military and paramilitary actions against Nicaragua. The political parties underscore the importance and need for the U.S. Government -- in accordace with the ICJ ruling -- to cease and abstain from continuing its policy of force in its intervention against Nicaragua, and pay indemnity for the damage inflicted.

In accordance with the resolution approved by the UN General Assembly on 3 November 1986, the political parties demand the formal and immediate implementation of the ICJ ruling issued on the above mentioned date, as stated in the applicable provisions of the UN Charter.

The political leaders who have come to Managua are calling on political parties, labor groups, governments, and prominent figures throughout the world to increase their actions for the sake of nuclear disarmament and peace. We are convinced there is no present task as important as defending peace in the world. We urgently plead to the leaders of the great powers to reach a final agreement to bring peace and security to mankind.

[Signed] 130 countries [as heard]

ORTEGA RECEIVES GREETINGS ON FSLN ANNIVERSARY

PA110436 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 8 Nov 86 p 4

[Notes sent to Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra by Peruvian President Alan Garcia Perez, by the CPC, and by the Norwegian prime minister -- dates not given]

[Text] [Message from Alan Garcia]

May I express to Your Excellency my sincere gratitude for the kind invitation extended to me to attend the activities in commemoration of the FSLN's 25th anniversary and the 10th anniversary of the death in combat of THE FSLN's founder, Carlos Fonseca Amador, on 8 November.

Unpostponable state commitments prevent me from being present at such a memorable historical date, which constitutes a good opportunity for the Nicaraguan people and government to renew their faith in a commitments to the nationalist, democratic, and anti-imperialist postulates that sustain its revolutionary process.

In presenting to Your Excellency fraternal greetings from the Peruvian people and government on the occasion of these celebrations, I wish to reiterate my highest consideration and esteem. Affectionately. [no signature as published]

Message from the Chinese Communist Party, CPC [subhead]

FSLN National Directorate, Managua, Nicaragua

Dear Companeros:

On the occasion of the FSLN's 25th anniversary, we ask you to convey our warm greetings to all the FSLN's militants, as well as to the Nicaraguan people.

Founded by Carlos Fonseca, an outstanding revolutionary, the FSLN guided the Nicaraguan people in a prolonged and heroic struggle under extremely difficult conditions, and finally managed to overthrow the Somozist dictatorship, achieving the victory of the people's revolution and opening a new chapter in Nicaragua's history.

The CPC and the Chinese people express their solidarity to you and as always reiterate their support of you in your just struggle in defense of your national sovereignty and independence, and for the development of your national economy.

We earnestly hope the friendship between our two parties and peoples will continue to develop through the years.

CPC Central Committee.

Message from Norwegian Prime Minister [Gro Harlem Brundtland] to President Ortega [subhead]

"His Excellency Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua."

On behalf of the Norwegian Government, may I express my best wishes on occasion of the FSLN's 25th anniversary and 10th anniversary of Commander Carlos Fonseca's death in combat. [no signature as published]

AGRICULTURE MINISTER OUTLINES INFLATION FIGURES

PA071545 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] U.S. aggression against Nicaragua is provoking three types of inflation on our staples, but it has also taught the Nicaraguans to apply a survival economy that trains them not to starve, Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock Roman said yesterday. In 1986, the Nicaraguan people's revolution is consolidating the strategic defeat of the counterrevolutionaries, the revolutionary leader added.

He then explained the various types of inflation affecting the products, pointing out that although staples have been affected by the inflationary spiral, prices are controlled by the government. Another type of inflation affects the prices of scarce products, but these are sold freely, and there is the so-called black basket [canasta negra] that affects imported goods.

Jaime Wheelock Roman, commander of the revolution and minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform, yesterday said the inflation currently affecting Nicaragua is something new in our country's contemporary history and can only be compared to the inflation experienced from 1909 to 1912, when U.S. troops invaded Nicaragua.

The minister pointed out that from October 1985 to October 1986, rice inflation amounted to 82 percent, beans 314 percent, salt 134 percent, sugar 144 percent, edible oil 124 percent, cheese 135 percent, and chicken 252 percent. Corn has increased by 3,923 percent, bread by 1,147 percent, and corn tortillas by 7,600 percent. [all figures as heard]

CASTRO IN MOSCOW FOR SOCIALIST MEETING

For coverage of Fidel Castro's visit to the Soviet Union, see the Latin America & Caribbean section of the 12 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

REAGAN ANTIDRUG LAW 'PROPAGANDA DISPLAY'

PA111730 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Nov 86

["Our Point of View" commentary]

[Text] In an effort to appear before the world as a champion of the antinarcotics campaign, U.S. President Ronald Reagan signed a bill a few days ago that provides $1.7 billion for programs to fight the use and trafficking of narcotics. Reagan announced in a big propaganda display that this law is one of the most severe implemented by a U.S. administration against drug trafficking. Many congressmen, union leaders, and civil rights representatives in the United States consider the law unconstitutional and inefficient. Meanwhile, Robert Newman, an expert on the consumption of hallucinogens, believes that the program does not conform to the country's real situation: The U.S. consumes 60 percent of all narcotics produced in the world.

Reagan actually is only trying to improve his political image with this new program instead of attempting to solve the drug-trafficking problem. As a matter of fact, the United States is not only the world's largest consumer, but also the largest drug trafficker. Despite all this, President Reagan has always remained indifferent to the situation. We only have to mention that in the past 5 years all funds for the antinarcotics education programs have been reduced. If this were not enough, when the House of Representatives asked for $2 billion to fight drug trafficking, President Reagan only wanted to approve $200 million for the same campaign. Figures speak for themselves. Who is Reagan trying to fool by pretending to be an antidrug champion? The 20 million marijuana consumers in the United States? The 6 million cocaine consumers? The 500,000 heroin addicts? Or is he trying to project his image of champion beyond his country's border?

It is known that President Reagan has approved the use of $63 million to help some Latin American countries fight drug trafficking. This throws new light on the problem because this aid also calls for the use of U.S. troops in Latin America. Therefore, President Reagan's program is a double-edged knife -- as if by magic, there is a new and shameless military occupation plan. The case of Bolivia -- where U.S. military units proved their inability and inefficiency in their struggle against drug trafficking -- is still fresh in our minds.

In the specific case of the United States, no one should have any doubt that no law -- no matter how efficient -- can solve the social problem created by the consumption and trafficking of drugs. The United States is a country where drug trafficking has become a big business with annual profits of approximately $100 billion; where hallucinogens are distributed in schools and in the streets; and where thousands of children are born every year with a congenital addiction to drugs as a result of drugs consumed by their parents. No cut-and-dry law, no matter how much funding it has, can eradicate drug addiction in the United States. Only a profound social change can eliminate the evils of an old, rotten, and spoiled society.

U.S. MOTIVES IN BOLIVIAN DRUG OPERATION PROBED

PA071343 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Nov 86

["Our America" commentary read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] [27-second break in transmission] In this regard, the Huanchaca case -- which has been the subject of the keenest debates by public opinion in recent times -- has been developing into a scandal from which certain well-known senior government officials have been unable to escape. To bring up history, it is worth recalling that on 5 September scientist Noel Kempf and two of his companions were murdered after they accidentally discovered a drug traffickers' base in the locality of Huanchaca, on the border with Brazil. What is most serious in this murky matter is that the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency [DEA] had discovered the drug traffickers' camp 1 month before the killing of the scientists and had kept the fact secret for reasons which are still unknown.

Shortly after the case became known, the Bolivian parliament opened a series of investigations which are still continuing and which have led to Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy being impugned. The senior government official stands accused of negligence because he was primarily responsible for the Bolivian police and the U.S. forces that arrived 4 months ago. However, what the lawmakers mainly question is the foot-dragging in acting against the drug traffickers, which gave them time to escape.

The U.S. Embassy in La Paz exerted strong pressures on the ruling Historical Nationalist Revolutionary Movement and its ally, the Nationalist Democratic Action party, to prevent the expulsion from Bolivia of Jesus Gutierrez, the DEA chief in Bolivia, and members of that organization who have been blamed for the failure of the operation. Through its embassy in Bolivia, the U.S. Government threatened to cut off a $300-million economic assistance program for Bolivia if the expulsions were carried out. Consequently, the parliament asked only that the two officials be withdrawn.

Before continuing, we must state that, to exculpate himself, Minister Barthelemy said that what had been lacking in the Huanchaca case for efficient action to take place was the necessary coordination between the military and police authorities. He also said that the person in charge of authorizing the U.S. forces to take action was not in Bolivia. Independent of the authorizations, the truth is that the U.S. forces knew of the existence of the large drug traffickers' base in Huanchaca and that, despite the highly touted presence of the U.S. troops in the highlands [altiplano] country, they did nothing to dismantle it. Now with its ususal policy of blackmail, the U.S. Government is threatening to cut off economic assistance to Bolivia if the main culprits in this matter are expelled from the country. As they progress, the investigations of the Huanchaca scandal are demonstrating that the presence of the U.S. forces is not in keeping with the goal of fighting drug trafficking and that, perhaps, their objective is to protect the major drug traffickers and at the same time leave a permanent base established in that country.

U.S. F-5 SALE TO HONDURAS INCREASES POVERTY

PA080355 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Nov 86

["What the Press Has To Say" feature]

[Text] Journalist Juan Marrero usually writes world events commentaries for the international pages of Cuban newspaper GRANMA. His column is called "Period, New Paragraph" [Punto y Aparte]. During today's program we will refer to his column. On this occasion, Marrero writes about the sale of F-5 combat planes to Honduras by the United States. He entitles his brief commentary, "More Planes, More Hunger."

The journalist explains that in Latin America only Haiti is poorer than Honduras. It is believed that only about half of Honduras' 4 million inhabitants eat a well-balanced diet. The commentary states that unemployment affects almost 60 percent of the population, the infant death rate is 87 deaths per every 1,000 births, 40 percent of the population is illiterate, and 60 percent of school children do not have classrooms. However, Juan Marrero stresses, Ronald Reagan's government did not take this into account when it decided to sell between 18 and 24 F-5 bombers to Honduras at an estimated cost of $100 million. Jose Azcona's government did not think this over prior to accepting the sale, and this proves that it does not care about the misery and hunger the people endure.

Honduras, Juan Marrero adds, does not need planes, tanks, or rockets. It needs factories, tractors, hospitals, schools, medicine, and bread. However, the Reagan administration, Azcona's oligarchic government, and the high-ranking Honduran officers do not care about the people's situation or the backwardness the people are being condemned to endure. Juan Marrero continues to explain that the public is aware that the sale of modern combat planes to Honduras is part of the aggressive U.S. policy against Nicaragua that only benefits the Yankee consortium Northrop Corporation in Los Angeles that makes the F-5. Marrero adds that it is curious that THE NEW YORK TIMES noted that the deal with Honduras will be paid with military aid the United States is giving that Central American country. This means that the money will go directly from the Pentagon to the Northrop Corporation.

This is definitely another way Reagan has found to benefit the arms industry and at the same time set fire to the powder keg Central America represents. The commentary states that this additional $100 million has to be added to an equal amount already alloted to the armed counterrevolutionaries and aimed for the same criminal purpose -- aggression against Nicaragua. Juan Marrero said that the announcement of the delivery of the F-5s to Honduras was not well received by other Yankee allies in the region. The Salvadoran soldiers, who in 1969 waged a war against Honduras, do not like the idea. We are seeing a situation similar to the one that occurred when the United States sold sophisticated weapons to its Saudi Arabian allies and the Israeli Government screamed bloody murder. The Honduran people are those affected most by the expensive deal. GRANMA concludes by saying that the F-5s, aside from creating problems and risks, will only bring more backwardness and hunger for the Honduran people.

MAGAZINE CLAIMS PEACE CORPS-CIA LINK IN HONDURAS

PA112258 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Nov 86

["What the Press Has To Say" feature]

[Text] The magazine CONTINENTAL ORGANIZATION OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDENTS [OCLAE], which has been published for years in Havana, centers its attention on the most diverse problems of youths in the area. In one of its most recent issues, OCLAE analyzes the growing presence of the U.S. Peace Corps in Honduras, which, under the Reagan administration and after existing for a quarter of a century, is being reactivated.

The article by Milton Campos says that in 25 years the Peace Corps has been expelled from 30 Third World countries when its real intentions were disclosed: to maintain the underdeveloped countries under the influence of the United States. The Peace Corps volunteers not only teach the U.S. way of life, they also train the natives, following the CIA's instructions, to carry out espionage activities. According to Milton Campos' article, the White House spent $115 million last year trying to reactivate the Peace Corps. It was precisely in line with this plan that 400 volunteers arrived in February in Honduras, from a total of 600 volunteers who are operating in Central America.

The presence of these volunteers is linked to the Latin American program proposed by the Kissinger commission, which advised the U.S. Government to provide funds for investment programs in our countries and to send you our youths and specialists to the United States to become instruments of imperialist pilicy. OCLAE says that to implement the plan, 30 Honduran teachers were sent for 18 months to the United States for technical and professional improvement, as the U.S. Embassy in Tegucigalpa has euphemistically said.

Moreover, Milton Campos says that to cover Central America, the Peace Corps has increased the number of members to 3,600. The idea is to replace local teachers, who are sent to the United States to take special courses, with U.S. Peace Corps members as possible participating in education in our countries. In this way they can carry out the U.S. Government's instructions while continuing a massive brain importation to the United States to organize qualified cadres for its monopolies and also to ensure the success of the neocolonialist policy in our countries, as planned by Washington.

In the case of Honduras, this maneuver has violated the country's laws, as teachers' leaders have denounced, because the Constitution establishes that courses on history, ethics, and civics should be exclusively taught by teachers native to the country. Finally, Milton Campos says that nothing describes more clearly the intentions of the Peace Corps than the statement made by its current director Lorette Rope: We are going to use the volunteers to safeguard U.S. interests abroad.

CASTRO COMMENTS ON CAPITALIST PRODUCTION SYSTEM

PA1C2135 Havana Cubavision Television in Spanish 0030 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Interview with Fidel Castro by unidentified reporter at the 4th Havana International Fair; no date given -- recorded]

[Text] [Castro] We have seen many old friends here. They are not old friends of mine but old friends of the country.

[Reporter] Especially (?Arrever).

[Castro] Precisely, (?Arrever), of course. I also visited the towel factory. They have much experience, much more than we. They know how to manage a factory better than we do, to tell the truth.

[Reporter] Commander, at the Spanish Pavillion, the Spaniards were intrigued that you asked not only about the productivity of the equipment, but also about the productivity of the enterprises that manufacture the equipment. I would like to know why.

[Castro] It is interesting to know that because they have had much experience and have progressed under very strong competition. They don't have the same situation as we do. Some of our factories don't have to compete with anyone because they have captive clients here. We have to buy whatever they produce at the moment when we still have an awareness of the new man, the new social regime that does not have yet a completely new awareness. We have administrators who are not sufficiently responsible, although we do have many who are responsible and are concerned.

These businessmen function in the capitalist system, and they have had to compete very hard to excel. They have a special talent for organization and production, and they acquire a great deal of experience. I asked them how many employees they have, and I asked them what is the gross production per year. There was one with 250 or 260 employees and production was $18 or $20 million. This is high productivity.

How many do they have in the administration? That is another question -- the administrative payroll. Some of them have a few men besides those directly involved in production. Some have more because they have more intellectual work because they have programmed machines and all that. Therefore, they have to work on design, and thus they have more work.

some of them may have a dozen engineers not working directly in production, but who are necessary. They deal with the intellectual work, but the office personnel is usually kept to a minimum. I asked one question of many of them. I asked how they get paid. The workers get a basic salary plus a production bonus. Then we asked questions about that mechanism.

Then I thought of another question. I asked how they reconciled quality with quantity. [words indistinct] How do they control the quality? Many of them have automatic, electronic quality controls. [laughs] Well, with an electronic quality control it is easier to control. Others said, well, there were different ways of control. Some told me that they are plananing to change some of these controls.

They are planning to pay a high basic salary and not pay any bonuses, precisely to improve the quality. This is what caught my attention; I was very interested to hear a capitalist explaining this matter of paying a high basic salary and not paying a bonus to accomplish quality. There was also a wave of bonuses here that was ridiculous. It was ridiculous; therefore, we had to stop these bonuses and only give them out when and where they were strictly necessary.

[Reporter] These were fringe benefits.

[Castro] Of course, the salaries had actually become the fringes. But, well, I asked them about quality control and the old contradiction between quality and quantity and the remuneration system. [Words indistinct] developed countries that have had higher salaries. They do not have the problem of the Third World, which has to sell at increasingly lower prices and to purchase manufactured goods at increasingly higher prices. These are problems which neither the managers nor the workers have; thesde are problems that are characteristic of the underdeveloped world.

However, the Spaniards are people with great experience in industrial management. They have much more experience than we have. I especially mention the Spaniards because we logically have much more communication with them. However, I am also referring to other Europeans. We have more communication with the Spaniards than with the English or those from the FRG. I do not mean that they are not amicable, but they do not speak our language. They do not have the same....

[Reporter, interrupting] They do not have the same idiosyncracies.

[Castro] There is a lot of affection. It is not a strictly economic and commercial relationship. There are also subjective factors in the relations with the Spaniards. I see that that they are very interested in developing these relations.

[Reporter] They are very experienced because they have had to develop their trade in that way to survive.

[Castro] They have had to fight hard, and they have a lot of experience. We can benefit from that experience.

CASTRO SENDS MESSAGE OF 'SOLIDARITY' TO ALFONSIN

PA080257 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Cuba's highest leader, Fidel Castro, has expressed his country's full support for Argentina in the face of Great Britain's unilateral decision to extend to 200 miles the economic exclusion zone around the Malvinas Islands. In a message sent to Argentine President Raul Alfonsin, Fidel Castro stated that such a decision endangers international peace and security and represents an open challenge to the public opinion in favor of a peaceful solution.

The message adds that the arbitrary British decision was adopted only 2 days after the UN General Assembly approved a resolution declaring the South Atlantic a zone of international peace and cooperation. Fidel Castro's message of solidarity with Argentina was read on Friday during the 17th congress of the Latin American Energy Organization being held in Buenos Aires. Previously, the Cuban Foreign Ministry joined the international support in face of Argentina's just demands regarding the Malvinas Islands and surrounding areas.

ADVANTAGES OF CEMA MEMBERSHIP EMPHASIZED

PA111800 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] What are the economic advantages of Cuba's membership in CEMA? We are going to try to answer this question with the following information:

Cuba's relations with the socialist bloc represent a full guarantee for its development, despite the constant fluctuation of the international economy and the climatic conditions that exert a strong influence on the country's production. During the 42d CEMA meeting, held a few days ago in Bucharest, Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez rate our country's membership in that organization as highly positive and added that we will continue in the future to contribute to the best of our abilities to the socialist bloc's common interests in economic matters.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez mentioned the difficulties Cuba faces as a result of adverse natural conditions and of the international economic crisis. He added that the country's growth this year will not be as high as planned. However, the situation would have been worse if our country's economic relations had depended exclusively on the capitalist market. Therefore, as a result of our participation in CEMA, and despite all the problems mentioned, our gross national product growth went from 3 percent in 1982 to 7.4 percent in 1984; and in 1985, it was over 5 percent. This has been possible because of our relations with the socialist bloc, the commercial exchange with the socialist bloc in establishing prices and approving quotas.

A preferential principle is applied when establishing prices for Cuban exports, which always are better than those offered by the international market. In the financial field, the loans granted to Cuba by the socialist countries are at very low interest rates, and are paid with merchandise the country traditionally exported. In case of financial problems, Cuba receives loans without interest, and payment of the debt is postponed for long periods free of surcharge. All this allows us to say, without exaggerating, that these relations are a true example of the principles inherent in the new international economic order for which our peoples are struggling.

CEMA SEMICONDUCTOR APPLIANCE MEETING BEGINS

FL111944 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] The 32d session of the CEMA permanent commission for semi-conductor appliances and integrated circuits has begun in Pinar del Rio and will conclude Friday [14 November] with the signing of a cooperation agreement between the eight member countries.

HAVANA HOPEFUL ON EUROPEAN SECURITY CONFERENCE

PA081400 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Nov 86

["Our Point of View" commentary]

[Text] In accordance with the principles defended by the socialist bloc -- that detente should be a more continuous, feasible, and general process -- 33 European countries, the United States, and Canada are participating in Vienna in the third stage of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The meeting, as the ones held in Madrid in 1978 and in Belgrade in 1983, is the result of the signing of the Helsinki Protocol, and will be held to analyze the achievements of the positions approved 11 years ago in the Finnish capital and will try to promote cooperation among the European countries in matters of security, human rights, economics, and humanitarian problems.

This new stage of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe has been preceded by many meetings in which the peace issue has been the main topic of discussion. Mankind realizes that the need to prevent a nuclear war is vital and that disarmament is indispensable to improve the living standard of peoples and to abolish underdevelopment. That is why the results of the conference are anxiously being awaited.

International public opinion was very statisfied with the agreements reached in September in Stockholm, where the European countries, the United States, and Canada made substantial advances in matters of trust, security, and disarmament in Europe. Taking into consideration what was achieved in Stockholm, it would not be crazy to think that positive results can be obtained in Vienna. However, we must not forget the position assumed by the United States in Reykjavik, where it threw overboard the USSR's historic proposals and confirmed the U.S. Government's absolute dependence on the military-industrial complex and monopolist groups that have made the arms race a means for profit.

Although U.S. President Ronald Reagan obstructed [boicoteo] the summit meeting in the capital of Iceland, this meeting showed that it is possible to reach agreements that can open the way for the elimination of nuclear arms. The huge capitalistic nations should now assume their responsibility to attain world peace. The socialist countries, led by the USSR, have given enough proof of good will, and will try to give priority attention to the matters of disarmament -- an issue of crucial importance for mankind -- during the debates in Vienna.

The Soviet proposals open the door toward finding solutions that are mutually acceptable and that constitute a real possibility for overcoming the stalemate in regard to the constant increase of U.S. military might. The Vienna conference should meet international expectations that have evolved as a result of this meeting and that are results of the belief in the close relations between peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world. There are still many obstacles to overcome, but there are also many reasons to believe that dialogue is a real option these days, where nuclear war could mean total destruction of life.

RAUL CASTRO GREETS, DECORATES BORDER BRIGADE

FL081655 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1503 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Army General and FAR Minister Raul Castro has sent greetings to the experienced border guard brigade, which is commemorating 25 years of its founding as the 30th anniversary of the Granma landing gets near.

In his greeting message, Raul expresses that the fulfillment of the missions assigned to that unit is an important part of the combative tradition of our people and the FAR, and notes that the results achieved by the border guard brigade make it worthy of the Antonio Maceo Order on this anniversary. The FAR minister adds in his letter that he is convinced that this unit will always struggle to continue being worthy of this decoration. Raul says the members of the border guard brigade, as faithful soldiers of the party and the revolution, will continue their permanent vigilance in defense of the fatherland and socialism.

LABOR SECRETARY COMMENTS ON MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS

FL071443 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Rene Penalver, Party Central Committee member and Central Organization of Trade Unions [CTC] second secretary general, has expressed in Pinar del Rio the need to strengthen management's authority and not make generalizations when poor management practices are pointed out. He also indicated that the current problem of the labor movement is the struggle against the lack of discipline in labor absenteeism, and poor productivity.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM FSLN CELEBRATION

FL101248 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] The official Cuban delegation to the Managua festivities marking the 25th FSLN anniversary has returned to Havana. Politburo member Osmani Cienfuegos, who headed the delegation, was met at the airport by Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the Party's Central Committee.

TIRADO LOPEZ ON FSLN FOUNDATION, CUBAN INFLUENCE

PA101713 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Nicaraguan Commander Victor Tirado Lopez has said in Managua that the FSLN was born 25 years ago with strategy and tactics based on national unity against the Somozist dictatorship and on the armed struggle to fight it. In statements made to PRENSA LATINA, Tirado Lopez stressed that FSLN founder Carlos Fonseca Amador specified that, in order to attain those goals, the success of the struggle depended on the unity of the opposition sector, regardless of whether or not it were willing to join the armed struggle. Tirado Lopez said that the Cuban revolution, led by Fidel Castro, represented an inexhaustible source of inspiration for the FSLN, and internally it contributed toward strengthening the thoughts of Augusto Cesar Sandino, the hero of Las Segovias. On 8 November, the FSLN celebrated its 25th anniversary.

URNG REPRESENTATIVE VIEWS 'CRISIS' IN GUATEMALA

PA092207 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Interview with Victoria Solares, URNG representative in Cuba, by reporter Cesar Olivares; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Olivares] Victoria, can you tell us about the current situation in Guatemala?

[Solares] The first thing one would have to say is that a widespread crisis exists in Guatemala that economically, politically, and socially affects the great working majority in our country. Regarding the economy, one could say that the people's standard of living declined during the past year. The high cost of living and unchecked inflation have particularly had an impact. The quetzal's loss of purchasing power has worsened the workers' already poor living conditions. However, the increase in repression is one of the factors that more dramatically reflects the crisis we are experiencing.

[Olivares] How is the increase in repression reflected at the local level? For example, are there reports about emigrants or missing people? Could you point out other issues?

[Solares] We must note that the repressive campaigns which the Army has begun have caused approximately 1 million civilians to move to several different areas in the country. Over 40,000 people have left the country seeking refuge. We must say that, during the past 18 months of government, humanitarian and human rights organizations have noted that 438 violent deaths were reported and that 128 persons are still missing. The authorities have not responded to this problem or to the demands of the people to know the whereabouts of kidnapped people and the location of the bodies of the murdered people. Nor have they found out who is responsible for these actions; there has been no response. We must state that the situation in rural areas has deteriorated as a result of the Army's offensive that has been unleashed exclusively against the civilian population. There are reports of bombings, of artillery being used against populated zones, and of constant search operations -- massacres of civilians have been reported. We must also point out that the revolutionary movement indeed has entered an advanced phase in the past year because it is becoming an alternative to achieve a transformation for the sake of the masses.

[Olivares] Hasn't the current constitutional government sought a means to bring peace to Guatemala? For example, it is known that the Guatemalan rebel forces have tried to agree on a dialogue with the regime. I would like your comment on this matter.

[Solares] Recently, President Vinicio Cerezo went on a tour of Europe. He visited France, Spain, Italy, Belgium, and the FRG. During Cerezo's trip, diverse political forces, governments, and humanitarian organizations urged him to solve our country's problems, and president Vinicio Cerezo felt pressed to talk about the possibility of a dialogue to solve the country's problems. The URNG -- its general command in particular -- feels that indeed we must find a political solution to the conflict in Guatemala. However, a political solution can only come about by taking serious and responsible steps with regard to our people and international forces. In other words, after the offers and commitments he made in Europe, Vinicio Cerezo should move on to deeds.

SEVERAL TRANSPORTATION UNIONS CALL FOR STRIKE

FL061345 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] There has been a call for a strike in the capital of Haiti. Several transportation unions are calling for the walk-out in protest of the murder of a public transportation driver shot dead October 27th allegedly by a military sergeant. A day of mourning has been proclaimed for today.

'THOUSANDS' DEMONSTRATE AGAINST GOVERNMENT

FL111228 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] There have been further demonstrations in Haiti over discontent with the ruling government there. Yesterday, in Gonaives, thousands of people demonstrated, setting fire to tires and chanting antigovernment slogans. People there are upset over the formation of a new political party that supports ideas of deposed president Jean-Claude Duvalier.

DPA Report

PA120023 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2311 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 11 Nov (DPA) -- More than 5,000 people went into the streets of the Haitian city of Gonaives on the second day of protests against the civilian-military goverment of Port-au-Prince, resulting in serious incidents after the government attempted to repress the demonstrations. According to a radio reporter from the scene of the incidents, the problem began when the soldiers forced prisoners to remove street barricades erected by the demonstrators to block the principal freeway of the city. The demonstrators hurled stones at them, and the police resorted to using teargas. During the incidents, some demonstrators disarmed two soldiers and seized their weapons.

According to reports monitored at noon today, the situation in Gonaives, the fourth largest city in Haiti, has become increasingly tense because the demonstrators have armed themselves with knives, machetes, and stones. The wave of protests, which began last week, is directed especially against the Interior Ministry, which is accused of violating human rights.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

RULING PNM ISSUES PREELECTION MANIFESTO

FL091615 Bridgetown CANA in English 1500 GMT 9 Nov 86

[By Debra Ransome]

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Nov 9, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago's ruling People's National Movement (PNM) has promised private sector participation in state enterprises, more loans to small businesses and the housing sector, and the restructuring of a controversial government department.

It is also offering the holiday resort Tobago a better deal -- housing projects, factory shells, and an improved public service.

Plans for the oil-rich Caribbean republic are detailed in a 176-page manifesto the party released yesterday as it stepped up campaigning for a general election. To follow are highlights of the document presented by PNM deputy political leader (party matters) Errol Mahabir, who is also Trinidad and Tobago's foreign minister.

Industrial Relations:

--The PNM promised to revise the governing industiral relations act (IRA) which many trade unions have been urging it to abolish.

Social Services:

--a promise to review the level of old age pensions and public assistance.

Industry:

--to expand small business loans.

--extend a programme of multi-story light manufacturing buildings.

--improve the tourism and hotel sector.

--diversify the economy from its oil base.

Energy:

--increase the domestic use of natural gas.

--foster downstream industrial development, such as iron, steel, and methanol production.

State Enterprises:

--to set up special arrangements to facilitate meaningful private participation in state enterprises.

Law:

--to foster integrity in all levels of life.

--preserve accountability in the use of public funds.

--upgrade the country's law courts.

Education:

--phased training for doctors, dentists, veterinary surgeons, pharmacists and graduate nurses at the new medical complex.

--increase in school and library facilities.

Foreign policy:

-- to continue to pursue a foreign policy promoting the country's national interests and safeguarding the integrity of small states.

-- promote trade, economic, cultural, and political interest through bilateral relations.

-- make full use of special access to external markets such as the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), Canada's Caribcan, and the European/Third World Lome Convention.

Public Utilities:

-- expand and improve the efficiency in the country's public utilities.

Housing:

-- review incentives for private sector housing development.

-- grant loans for house extensions and renovations.

-- effect reasonable repairs on government housing estates.

Works:

-- restructuring of the controversial Government Works Division often accused of being a political favour organisation.

-- continuation of highway construction.

Local Government:

-- allow local government to become more effective.

-- provide better local authority accommodation.

Tobago:

-- maintain and preserve the unitary state of Trinidad and Tobago.

-- enhance communication links between the twin island republic.

-- improve public utility and other services.

-- new low and middle income housing projects.

-- new factory shells and a factory building complex.

Public Service:

-- adoption of measures to improve public service efficiency.

PNM Announces Candidates

FL101150 Bridgetown CANA in English 2121 GMT 10 Nov 86

[By Debra Ransome]

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Nov 9 CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago's ruling People's National Movement (PNM) today presented a full slate of candidates for forthcoming general elections, including 16 new faces and 17 incumbents. PNM deputy political leader for party matters, Errol Mahabir, announced the candidates to a cheering crowd of more than 9,000 on the final day of the party's two-day special elections convention. The team, as PNM political leader and Prime Minister George Chambers said, includes new candidates for almost half of the country's 36 seats. Among them are three present government senators.

Six of the country's ten southern seats -- Pointe-a-Pierre, Fyzabad, La Brea, Siparia, Naparima, and Ortoire/Mayaro -- will be contested by new candidates. In the nine seats around the capital of Port of Spain, six cabinet ministers are defending their territory, among them Chambers (St Anns East); National Security Minister Overand Padmore (Port-of-Spain North), and Works Minister Hugh Francis (Diego Martin West). Two new faces appear in the Port of Spain area: Deputy Port-of-Spain Mayor Robert Chee Mooke, 47 to replace bowing-out State Enterprises Minister Ronald Williams in the Port of Spain South Seat, and PNM Youth Officer Morris Marshall, 41, in the Port-of-Spain East constituency replacing Public Utilities Minister Cuthbert Joseph.

Three government senators are being asked to contest PNM-held seats. Industry Minister Senator Wendell Mottley was named to contest the east-west corridor St Joseph seat replacing PNM incumbent Sham Mohammed. Health Minister Senator John Eckstein was nominated for the newly created Arouca South Seat after serving one term as a party-nominated senator. New senator John Commissiong will contest the southern Pointe-a-Pierre seat replacing resigned backbencher Winston Hinds.

Seventeen incumbents, including External Affairs Minister Errol Mahabir, Education Minister Marilyn Gordon, and Energy Minister Patrick Manning, will be contesting their old seats. Sports Minister Muriel Donawa-McDavidson was moved from the merged San Juan seat (now San Juan/Barataria, which Agriculture Minister and Barataria MP Kamuliddin Mohammed will retain) to contest PNM stronghold seat, Laventille, replacing retiring Housing Minister Desmond Cartey.

Two civil servants, 58 years old Aldwyn Bremnee, and Gordon Bacchus, 61, were named to contest the seats of Tobago East and West, respectively. One notable new face was former president of the South Trinidad Chamber of Industry and Commerce Hedwige Bureaux to replace PNM incumbent Ian Anthony in the southern La Brea constituency. The new candidates include businessmen, a teacher, a barrister, and one writer. The country's longest serving cabinet minister, Agriculture Minister Kamaluddin Mohammed, will be seeking a seventh term in parliament.

Chambers Sets Election Date

FL101137 Bridgetown CANA in English 2249 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Nov 9, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago votes for a new government December 15 in what political analysts bill as a straight fight between Prime Minister George Chambers Party and a four-party alliance. Chambers, whose People's National Movement (PNM) has ruled the oil-rich Caribbean Republic without a break since 1956, announced the poll and a December 1 nomination date today as he and his political opponents stepped up campaigning for a five-year term.

Chambers, who led the PNM to a 1981 electoral win after taking over as prime minister, faces what the analysts call his toughest political challenge against a backdrop of declining oil revenue and great cooperation among the parties out to end the PNM's 30-year rule. He had been under pressure to rejuvenate an economy that was buoyant during the 1970's high oil prices, but has been taking a battering in recent years; and to find jobs for hundreds affected by business closures and cut-backs because of the economic problems. His main opposition comes from the National Alliance for Reconstruction, a four-party coalition that has been emphasising the need for better handling of the oil-dominated ecomomy and for wiping out alleged state corruption.

The alliance, which claims increasing support here and in Tobago, where it controls parliament, is headed by prominent Tobagonian lawyer A.N.R. Robinson. Other key figures in the grouping include former PNM Attorney General Karl Hudson Phillips and Basdeo Panday, leader of the opposition in the Port-of-Spain's House of Assembly. Both the Alliance and the PNM are fielding full slates of candidates for the poll, with the prime minister announcing several new faces to replace old stagers who opted not to run again.

Two smaller parties, the leftist People's Popular Movement of Michael Als and the Black Nationalist Joint Action Committee, are also hoping to have, for the first time, candidates in the parliament. The election-date announcement came after the ruling People's National Movement (PNM), after an unprecedented seventh straight term in office, had presented a full slate of 36 candidates for the poll. Chambers told cheering PNM supporters at a rally in Woodford Square they would win again. What are the alternatives (in this election)? It would be nice to have a good challenge...but who is the competition? he asked. The four-party National Alliance for Reconstruction (NAR) will be the main challenger.

PNM Revises Elector List

FL102332 Bridgetown CANA in English 2151 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Nov 10, CANA -- A revised list of electors containing an estimated 857,000 voters will be published on November 26, in preparation for December 15 voting, Elections and Boundaries Commission (EBC) officials said today. The new list -- now being updated on the EBC's computer -- will include the 863,276 electors on the country's 1986 annual lists, less 5,522 deletions of people who failed to fully register as voters during a national registration update. This means that an estimated additional 100,000 people will be eligible to vote in comparison with the 736,000 of the 1981-2 general elections register supplemental lists at last general elections in 1981.

The EBC had updated its 1961 lists throughout last year to put together the 1985 annual list of some 852,171 electors. The registration process had been continued in order to produce the 1986 lists which -- together with last minute registrations up to September 29 -- will form the revised list of voters to be posted in the polling divisions of the country's 36 constituencies. The laws here demand that the revised list must appear no less 14 days before polling day.

EBC officials said that an independent radio link-up is to be set up to allow the quick passage of vote counting information from the various polling divisions to EBC headquarters in Port of Spain on polling night. Voting in Trinidad and Tobago over the last four general elections has been characterised by a fairly low turn-out of voters at the polls -- never over 66 per cent since 1961. Voter turnout -- which reached a 88.11 percent high in the 1961 poll -- went down to 65.79 per cent in 1966 and reached its lowest level -- 33.17 per cent -- during a don't-vote opposition campaign in 1971. In 1976, 55.83 percent of the electorate turned out, with a marginal improvement to 56.4 per cent in 1981. Political analysts here blame the relatively low turn out on the lack of a two-party framework with the ruling People's National Movement (PNM) -- in power here since 1956 -- traditionally fighting a number of opposition parties.

A low turnout has also been seen to benefit the ruling, since PNM loyalists hardly ever fail to go to the polls. The PNM took 52.61 percent of the votes at 1981 elections. Their closest rivals, the organisation for national reconstruction (ONR) -- now a constituent member of the main opposition National Alliance for Reconstruction (NAR) -- took 22 per cent of the votes. The other three parties, now part of the NAR grouping, took a total of 21 percent -- 15.1 percent to the United Labour Front, 3.7 percent to the Democratic Action Congress, and 2.26 percent to the Tapia House Movement.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES DROP REPORTED

FL112226 Bridgetown CANA in English 1902 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Nov 11, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago's foreign exchange reserves were provisionally estimated at TT 2.1 billion dollars (one TT dollar -- 27.7 cents U.S.) in June, a Central Bank monthly report said. The bank noted that reserve figures reflected the 33.3 percent devaluation of the local dollar last December. June's position showed a drop of almost 400 million dollars in May, when the reserves were estimated at 2.5 million dollars. The Trinidad and Tobago reserves have been on the decline following a glut of oil on the world market, leading to declining prices. Trinidad and Tobago's economy relies principally on oil exports.

GUILDER BEING REPLACED, VALUE UNCHANGED

Move to Monitor Money

FL102315 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] All Surinamese bank notes with denominations of five guilders and over are being replaced with new ones this week in an action which is being coordinated by the Central Bank of Suriname. With this, the government aims to monitor the monetary situation in the country and, at the same time, put an end to the black marketing of the Surinamese guilder. It is expected that over 150 million Surinamese guilders obtained in the black market of foreign countries and a total amount of money obtained by the black market runs to the tune of 460 million guilders.

Director of the Central Bank Henk Hugshaleck, who headed a press conference on Saturday last [8 November], said replacing of the bills is a contribution towards curing the ills of the economy. He pointed out that the value of the Surinamese Guilder remains unchanged.

Chaotic Scenes

FL111300 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] In Suriname's capital of Paramaribo, there were chaotic scenes yesterday as people crowded to the banks to change their old bank notes to the new ones. Traffic was brought to a standstill and the city's economic life was virtually halted.

The government had announced last week that all old bank notes must be changed to the new ones in a week. The currency note switch in Suriname is intended to put an end to the country's huge black money [as heard] economy, of something like 450 million Suriname guilders being siphoned off the normal money circuit.

Commerce Stagnated

FL112030 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] The first day exercise of changing old bank notes [as heard] for new ones yesterday was not without its problems. Long lines were seen at the various places where facilities were set up to carry out the exercise.

Coupled to the lines, the commercial sector was stagnated and the closure of many shops and companies. [as heard] Reports say that there is probably a great deal of money in Suriname, more than it was forecasted and the money is now being surfaced by the owners for fear of loosing (?same). [as heard]

Yesterday and today have been set aside for the changing of notes in the 500 and 100 denominations while the rest of the week will be used for the exchange of notes in the 5, 10, and 25 guilder demoninations.

After the experience yesterday, measures have been taken today to ease the congestion. Yesterday's exercise resulted in the changing of 200 million guilders.

Effect on Netherlands

FL112105 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] In an editorial comment in its issue today, the DE WARE TIJD newspaper says the monetary action by the Government of Suriname to replace old bank notes with the new ones is in a first place [words indistinct] reconstructing monetary measures.

The editorial says that this measure is a heavy blow to people in Holland who change the Surinamese guilders in that country but continues that the only way for these people to recover from this blow is for them to continue in the new money trade. But, the editorial continues, it is expected that the exchange rate will be (?shadowed) in order to compensate for the losses. The editorial also says that the new measure will also put the brakes on the flow of finances to the Brunswijk Gang which is probably receiving Surinamese currency from Holland.

According to the editorial, changing of the money could be a heavier blow to those (?contras) than a military expedition. But the most important thing is that the government will now have a clearer insight of the monetary method in Suriname with which is now being reconstructed. [as heard]

THREE VILLAGES EVCACUATED DUE TO ARMY OPERATIONS

FL111234 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Military operations in Suriname against rebel activity have forced residents of several villages to evacuate. The army is fighting rebels led by former Army Sergeant Ronny Brunswijk and fears that clashes may occur along the Marowijne River. Three villages along the river were evacuated.

SURINAME AIRWAYS LODGES COMPLAINT WITH FRANCE

FL102224 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Suriname Airways [SLM] has lodged an official complaint with the French authorities in Cayenne regarding the hijacking of one of its aircrafts last month by members of the Brunswijk Gang. According to the SLM the plane was refueled in French Guina. This was disclosed by SLM director (Atamungra) at a press conference last Friday [7 November]. The SLM Director categorically denied that SLM aircraft are being used to transport weapons from foreign countries. He was reacting to reports in the Dutch press that SLM planes were held at Schiphol Airport by the Dutch authorities because they felt they were being used for transporting [as heard] weapons to Suriname. Director (Atamungra) pointed out that an SLM aircraft ws stationed at Schiphol and was on its way to England where SLM has obtained a possible (?financer) who wanted to make a taxation [as heard] of the value of the aircraft before further business transactions. At a stop over in Schiphol, the Dutch customs boarded the plane on orders from higher authorities, they said. Grenades were, however, not found. What the inspector came up with was a box with ground for fishing.

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